MAINE FARMER.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Hops.

In the northwestern portion of the State much and increasing attention is paid to the raising of hops. For ten years past it has proved a very remunerative crop,—especially on the intervales of the Androscoggin, though fine hop fields may be seen on the uplands. Some of the finest hops we have seen grew on new land.

The course adopted by farmers in that vicinity is to cultivate the land the first year with potatoes, the second with corn and at the same time plant the hop roots in every other row of corn, and between every other hill, making the hills about seven feet apart each way and about 900 hills to the acre. It takes about three bushels of roots to the acre. The vines are cultivated the same as the corn the first year. The second year the poles are set and the ground is well cultivated and hoed, all the surplus earth is drawn around the hill so as to make a little mound. Poles are usually made of cedar and cost, the last winter, about forty dollars a thousand. Two poles are set in each hill a short distance apart, and the vines are trained to these and watched during the summer, when it is necessary to attach the straggling vines to the poles. The cost of cultivating the crop is about one third more than that of Indian corn. The old fields are usually manured about every other year. One hop field on the intervale is ten years old and its average crop is now about eight or nine hundred pounds to the acre. A good crop is twelve or fourteen hundred pounds. One man raised one year, 6400 lbs. on five acres. The net profits on an acre is about $200. The best quality of hops was sold the last year, for 34 cts a pound.

Hop picking time is a busy season. All the girls that can be found for miles around are secured for this purpose, as it is necessary to gather them before the frost strikes them. It commences about the last week in August and continues three weeks. Large boxes are stationed near when the picking is to be done. One man cuts the vines, pulls up the poles and lays them over the box around which a dozen busy hands are at work pulling them off the vines into the box. It is light nimble work, and the girls usually enjoy it as sport. The pay for the best hands the last year was seventy-five cents per day. The stent for a good picker is about 50 lbs. a day before they are dried. These are carried in large bags to the hop house, where they are kiln dried and packed in bales for market. Inexperienced persons are not always careful enough to pick out the leaves, and imperfectly dry them. They suffer from the keen eyes of the inspector whose business it is to examine them and number them as to quality. Thus far, the profits of hop raising have far exceeded those of any other crop. The only drawback is the fact that it seems to impoverish the soil. The hop raiser has no means of making manure from their cultivation. He must buy or go without. Hence the temptation to suffer the land to detoriate for want of sufficient manure.

The greatest enemy to be feared is the Hop insect. Thus far their ravages have been very light, but it is to be feared that they will be gradually increasing and seriously effect their cultivation. Injury is sometimes done to the vines by cutting too early so as to leave them to bleed. How far the cultivation of hops may be extended over the State must be tested by actual experiment.

A Word to Farmers' Boys.

We hope every farmer's son will set out, at least, one ornamental tree on the homestead this spring. It will be one of the first things he will look at when he returns home at some future time. We always search out the apple trees that we raised from the seed—large venerable looking trees, and derive a peculiar pleasure as they help the memory to run back to the scenes and pleasures of boyhood. To-day we saw a beautiful maple that we set out twenty-six years ago. Go and get a healthy looking sugar maple, with as many roots as possible. Cut the top off, but leave the small underbranches. Set it out before the buds begin to swell, in a rich soil, and it will grow and be an ornament to your home.

Almost every boy is anxious for the time to come when he shall go away from home and see the world for himself, but after he has been bruised about a few years, he turns his eyes towards the home of his boyhood where every object has a peculiar interest, and if he can see a beautiful tree that his own hands planted, it will add much to his pleasure. Parents are often advised to make home attractive to their boys, but boys can do much themselves to make it pleasant by planting trees. We hope that when we ride by your home, we shall see some trees planted by your own hands.

Witch Grass.

We have heard much complaint from this nuisance, and are suffering ourselves from its intrusion upon our best land for cultivation. To eradicate from a garden, the best method is to fork the ground over after it is plowed, and harrow and throw out the roots and rake them up, and wheel them into the hog pen. The grass must be watched throughout the season, and when a blade appears, put the fork down and lift it out of the ground. We have cleared our garden in that way.

Summer fallowing is unquestionably the best method of clearing it from the field. This is done by repeatedly plowing and harrowing the ground during the drouth of summer. We have seen fields completely cleared from it at a cost of ten dollars an acre and a loss of the crops for one year. Light, sandy land, pastured with sheep will be cleared of it in a few years. It is singular that this grass rarely, if ever, grows by the road side. We have no faith in killing it out by cultivation.

☞ The best method we have ever found to mix leached ashes with manure in quantity is to load the cart with manure and throw over the load a half barrel or more of ashes. The ashes will work entirely through the manure by the time it is put to use on the land.

Plant only Good Seed.

Good seed is of the first importance. A farmer may have excellent soil, plenty of dressing and all other pre-requisites for a bounteous crop, but if he plant poor seed, what can be expected save a feeble growth and scanty return? We wish there was some way of estimating the loss occasioned throughout the State in a single year, by using poor or worthless seeds, which are usually attributed to other causes, such as the season, too wet or too dry, worn out soil, &c. It would foot up a large amount, more than enough, we imagine, to pay the entire war tax of the State. Now, to remedy this, to insure a good crop, none but the best seed, be it corn, grain, potatoes or vegetables, should be put in. Farmers should raise their own garden and field seeds, taking pains to keep them pure, then they will know what they are planting. If they wish to change seed or obtain a new variety, the exchange or purchase made should be with reliable men, that they may be sure the article is pure.

It is a fact well known to all intelligent cultivators, that many sorts of seeds deteriorate quite rapidly. This may not be observed in one season, but unless great care is taken with the seed, in a few years the product will be found so much deteriorated as to be of little value for use and utterly worthless and unsafe to be sown again. When such results follow, it becomes absolutely necessary to exchange seed with other localities or purchase at the warehouse, in order to get started again. To obviate this, the best of all grains and vegetables each year, should be reserved for the next year's seeding. In this way, good crops —other things being equal—are insured, and the quality of the grain is also improved. The famous Pedigree wheat, about which so much has been said in American and foreign journals, was obtained by following the plan of selecting the best heads of wheat from the field, and then the best kernels from the head and keeping up the process for years in succession.

See to it, brother farmers, that you plant only the best, be it field or garden crop; and in selecting seed for another year's growth, select only the best. Take the heaviest wheat, barley and oats from the winnowed pile, and reserve it for sowing; pick out the largest and brightest ears of corn for planting; set out this spring, the best garden vegetables you have for the purpose of obtaining the seed, and when harvesting it, save only the best. In this way you will not only be sure of a good crop, but a crop of an improved quality. The results obtained in this way are only brought about by careful, patient labor; therefore, be careful and have patience.

The right use of Tools.

Many persons have but a limited use for the same tool. The first idea we have of a manure fork is to remove coarse manure, but it is far better than a spade in a garden. It does not require half the muscular strength that a shovel or spade requires, and the ground can be pulverized much better. We use it altogether in the garden. When roots of weeds or grass spring up in a garden, they can be removed more easily with a fork than in any other way.

Then there is the big hoe. We should not know how to get along without one, yet many persons never use one where we do. For digging turfs by the road side, and for levelling off knolls and hummocks on meadows no tool is better. There is the trowel, we think of it for plastering, yet for garden purposes no tool is better. An old axe that will not be injured by driving into the ground is always one tool for removing forest trees. The crowbar which was made to handle stone, is an excellent article to set the bean poles with when the land is hard. A thin shoeknife, which was designed to cut leather, is the best tool we have ever found to cleft stocks for grafting. A bushel basket and a wheelbarrow are often better than oxen or drag for collecting small stones on land laid down to grass.

Tree Planting.

The present spring is an excellent time to set out trees. The frost is out of the ground earlier than usual, and it can be attended to easier than at a later period in spring. New orchards should be seen more frequently all over the State, to replace the old ones that are dying out. Many persons become discouraged in their attempts at orcharding in consequence of the destructive winter of 1856 and 1857. But we may have no repetition of those winters for a century. Certainly nothing of the kind had occurred for a century previous. In planting an orchard, it should be enclosed by itself, with a good fence. This is indispensable to success. Planting an orchard where cattle and sheep can reach it is a slovenly way of doing business. The ground should be well cultivated previous to planting. Plant healthy seedlings and let them grow till you can graft into the tops and you will soon have an orchard. In setting out pear trees, see that the ground is in a high state of cultivation, well trenched and well manured. We have seen handsome returns in this State when these conditions were regarded.

Manuring for Corn.

A correspondent writes as follows:—"Many farmers think they cannot raise corn on undecomposed manure. I certainly can do it better. The only difference is that it requires more time in preparing the dressing after it is put in the hill. My mode is to put the dressing in the ground, a week or two, well hoed into the soil, and cover it one and a half inch deep, if the soil is light, before planting. Sift in a little plaster, so that the germ of the seed will not be injured by the fermentation of the manure. It should never be thrown into one place, but be mixed with the dressing, or be sifted over the dirt after the manure is hoed in."

Worms in the Head of Sheep.

A subscriber writes that a quarter of a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine poured into each nostril of a sheep, will in most cases, destroy or dislodge the grub from the head. He has tried it in several cases with apparent success. The remedy may be a successful one, but we had rather use, and should recommend whale oil instead, as being less liable to injure the sheep, while it has for more than thirty years, been a standard remedy for the malady. Apply it to the nostrils of the sheep with a feather (goose quill) repeating the operation three or four times if necessary. Now is the time for using it.

THE UNION ONE-HORSE MOWER.

The Union One-Horse Mower.

This machine has now been in use three seasons, and from actual use and operation in the field has proved itself *a thoroughly practical one-horse mower, and superior to any other machine offered to the public.*

The principle of construction and operation is the same as the two horse mower, and to all farmers who keep but one horse and are intending to purchase a one-horse mowing machine, the Union is the machine for them.

For Circulars or information, address the proprietor, Thos. H. Dodge, Worcester, Mass., or either of the following agents for their sale:

Maine—T. G. Rich, East Hampden: J. P. Wise, Rockland; B. C. Bryant, Knox; S. S Brooks, Augusta; A. F. Holt, New Sharon; W. H. Longley, Norridgewock; Robert Crosby, Albion; Col. Wm. Swett, South Paris; Wm. Tibbetts, Kennebunk; A. S. Perkins & Co., Topsham; C. W. Webber, South Durham.

New Hampshire—A. G. Haley, Salmon Falls; Mason Boyd, Londonderry; R M Rollins, Manchester: N. C. Curtis, Milford; J. M. Crosby, Charlestown; Ward Humphrey & Co., Concord; H. F. Sanborn, Epsom.

Testimonials.

Portsmouth, N H.

Mr. Elias Frink: Dear Sir; The one-horse Union Mower I purchased of you has given me perfect satisfaction. I have mowed in places where I supposed it utterly impossible for a machine to work, and found it worked with complete success. I have no doubt it has paid its cost in the two seasons I have used it, and it has cost me nothing for repairs. I would advise every farmer who cuts ten tons of hay to purchase a one-horse Union Mower. Yours truly, Henry M. Clark.

Wilton, N. H.

Union Mowing Machine Co: Gents.: Last June I came to the conclusion to try a one-horse Union Mower, from the fact that help was scarce and wages high, although most of my fields were not suitable for the mower—a hill farm, uneven and stony. I commenced in the smoothest pieces first, until I went over all my upland fields, and was surprised to find that the mower would slide over so many large stones and do good work It has more than met my expectations. I have seen the operation of a number of mowers, and think the "Union" is ahead of any I have seen. It adapts itself to uneven ground, is free from side draft, is easily managed and raised over stumps and stones when in motion. I would recommend it to all who wish to buy a mower. Respectfully yours, Oliver Bassett.

Bedford, N. H.

Union Mowing Machine Co.: Gents: I purchased a one-horse Union Mower last June of your agent, R. M. Rollins, and have used it the past season in all kinds of grass and on all kinds of ground, among rocks and in meadows where it was difficult to keep the machine right side up, and in all places it has surpassed all my expectations. Its draft is light; it is so readily thrown in and out of year, and so easily transported from one place to another, that I would cheerfully recommend the Union Mower to all who wish to purchase, believing it to be the *most durable, the most convenient, and the very best machine in all respects* there is in use.

Respectfully yours, Willard C. Parker.

Northborough, Mass.

A. Brown, Esq: Dear Sir: The one-horse Mower I purchased of you last July I have given a fair trial, and it has operated to my entire satisfaction. My son, seventeen years old, put it together, started, and has run through the season without any repairs, and it is now in perfect order. The Union Mower is simple in its construction, thoroughly built, and easily managed. I cheerfully recommend it to all farmers who want a good machine, of easy draft, and that will cut the grass either wet or dry, coarse or fine, in the very best manner. My horse weighs less than 850 lbs., and operates the Union Mower very readily in very heavy grass One day last July, I went to one of my fields and found my son with his little horse and Union in a very heavy field of meadow grass, on a part of which the water stood six inches deep. It was a novelty to see the water fly, but when the waters subsided, lo and behold, the mowing was first-rate. Some of my neighbors with their "Improved Mowers," cannot cut fine wet rowen or second crop, but with the Union we don't have to wait for dry grass. They think that at the next election they shall go for the Union.

Yours truly C. Eames.

Sterling Mass.

Union Mowing Machine Co: Dear Sirs: The one-horse Union Mower I bought of your agent, E H Wood does its work in fine style. It works well in all kinds of grass, and the draft is light. It is also very convenient to move from place to place, and works with ease both for team and driver. It has operated to my entire satisfaction, and I would freely recommend it to all who wish to buy, as one of the best Mowing Machines, so far as I am acquainted, now in use. I have cut with it thirty-five acres, and it has cost me nothing for repairs. Yours respectfully, Josiah Phelps.

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

New England Agricultural Society. A meeting of the Trustees of this Society, to take into consideration the arrangements for the next fair, was held at the State House in Boston on the 29th ult., the President, Dr. Geo. B. Loring, in the chair. It was decided that the place for holding the next fair, should be Concord, N. H., and the time the first week in September, beginning on Tuesday 5th. The Premium List was somewhat modified, and much improved over that of last year, and the complicated system of committees greatly simplified and made more effective. The liberal prizes, and facilities offered by the various railroads for carrying passengers and stock, with *good management* on the part of all officials high and low, will secure a grand success for the second annual fair of this Society.

Drilling Peas. We frequently notice that many persons make only one drill to a row of stakes. A better way with nearly double the results is by making two drills about six inches apart, and driving the stakes between the rows so that, one row of stakes shall serve two of the drills. Professional gardeners understand this, and so should every farmer who sows peas in his garden.

Sifting Soil for Beans. A gentleman in this city who always has a good garden, places great faith in sifting the soil with which he covers his horticultural beans. It is something of a job, but he says it pays.

☞ We shall endeavor to give the plans of barns, as requested by numerous correspondents, in the course of a week or two.

☞ We learn that the flow of sap has been nearly as good as the last year, in Oxford County. Maple syrup is selling at $1.50 per gallon.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Fruit Trees.

Messrs. Editors:—As the season for setting fruit trees is at hand, I send you a few suggestions, on the subject, which, if you think sufficiently worthy, you may give a place in the *Farmer*.

The apple, all things considered, is unquestionably, the most valuable fruit that can be cultivated, if not more valuable than all others put together. From fifteen to twenty years experience in the nursery and orchard, I am convinced that the number of really valuable varieties that can be successfully cultivated here is quite limited, and the number that can be raised for the market, with decided profit, is much smaller still. It is therefore, of the highest importance, that varieties suited to the soil and climate, should be selected. To many people, this is not always an easy task. Catalogues of nurserymen, filled as they sometimes are, with a great number of varieties, all highly recommended, often bewilder the inexperienced cultivator. To those seeking information on this point, and doubting what varieties to choose, I can give no better advice, than to consult Mr. Goodale's report, made to the Legislature the year before this. The views therein expressed are strikingly in accordance with my own experience, so far as that experience goes.

Few purchasers of nursery trees know, how widely the varieties differ, in their growth, hardiness to endure uninjured the severity of our winters, the comparative care with which some varieties can be raised, the difficulty of raising good looking trees of other varieties. Some varieties will grow into a good sized tree in half the time that another variety will. Others will persist in growing, dwarfish, crooked or straggling. Hence complaints often arise when there should be none. I very seldom find a customer who is satisfied with small trees, and yet every thoroughly experienced cultivator knows that small trees are preferable, and particularly so, if they are to be removed long distances.

Deep planting is an error especially to be avoided. Probably more trees fail from this cause, than any other. The surface roots should be set in not below, the good soil. I would not advise the digging of large, deep holes. If the ground has been properly prepared before hand, it is only needed to dig the holes so as to admit the roots without crowding, and set the tree the same depth it stood in the nursery. The advice of a skillful planter, was well and pithily given, who, upon being asked, "if a man had a hundred trees to set, how large holes should he dig" replied "only one hole for the hundred trees."

I have occasionally seen trees that have sprung up by the road side, among rocks and in waste places, that seemed to flourish in their neglected situation, better than they would from all the care, that skill and cultivation could bestow. Acting upon suggestions thus given, I have occasionally set trees without digging any holes whatever, by upsetting half a cartful or more of good soil taken from the road side or other waste place, into a hollow, or among rocks in some nook not accessible to the plough. Some of the finest and most flourishing trees I have, were set in a bed thus prepared. This deposit, rots the soil underneath, which furnishes the best of feeding ground for the roots. I have thought there might be a good deal of land where the wood has been recently taken off, that might be advantageously converted into flourishing orchards, by adopting a similar course. By selecting quite small trees, all that is necessary would be, to remove a few inches of the top soil, set the trees in the holes thus formed, and cover the roots with a bushel or two of rich soil, which might be taken along for that purpose, in a cart. If the ground was too rough and uneven to admit of wheels passing over it, the soil could be collected in a heap in the fall, in winter on a sled, and deposited where it could be easily got at, when wanted in the spring. The decayed leaves which could be gathered near each tree, would afford an excellent mulch.

It would be well for every one, who intends to plant orchards, to have, what might be called a "home nursery" of his own. I will suggest a course, which I think will prove eminently successful. Select a piece of land in sod, locate the rows twelve or fifteen feet apart so as to admit a horse or ox to pass between. Plough it in narrow lands, by back furrowing where the rows are to stand. You will thus obtain a double depth of soil, much easier than by digging or trenching. If the joiners do not meet by a few inches, all the better. The harrow and cultivator will fill up the space between. Use the ground this season for any crop you please. This fall or next year prepare the ridges for the reception of the trees, by the use of the cultivator, or some implement that will not disturb the sod, so as to turn it up. I use for this purpose, an implement of which an engraving and description, under the name of "The Little Tiller" was given some years ago, in the *New England Farmer*, by Judge French. I cannot better describe it than to call it a "horse subsoil plough." With this and a strong horse, I can mellow one of those ridges, eight to ten inches deep, in the most thorough manner. Procure from some reliable nursery, trees of one year's growth from the bud. These will consist of a single shoot four to five feet high. Set them on this ridge, three or four feet apart. Every fall just before the snow falls cover these ridges over with strong manure, three or four inches deep, which may be scraped away in the spring and used for some low cereal crop in the intermediate space between the rows. Keep the ground cultivated, until the trees are of a suitable size for their final removal to the orchard for which you may select some dull day, or just night, and remove them one at a time, so as to avoid exposure to the sun, and drying winds.

If what I have already offered on the subject of a home nursery should meet with any favor, I may at some future time, bring up the subject, again, and give some additional reasons for adopting a plan of this kind, and some directions for the further management of young trees. J. Copp.

Wakefield, N. H., April 7, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Prolific and Profitable Sheep.

Messrs. Editors:—Mr. John Billings of Paris, has a cosset sheep, of the Leicester breed, ten years old, which has brought him twenty-one lambs, and raised all of them but one. She now has three, a week old, and all likely to do well. The weight of her fleece has been from eight to ten pounds per year, and her net income thus far has been one hundred and fifty three dollars.

Gideon Powers.

Paris, March 30th, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

On Poultry—No. 2.

The Grey Dorking. This breed of fowl stands at the head of the list, in my estimation, at the present day. There are none that combine so many good qualities, as the pure breed of Grey Dorkings. They are a hardy fowl, and well adapted to our climate. They weigh from five to eight pounds, and have been known to weigh ten. The hens are large in body, full on the breast, with short yellow legs and five toes on each foot. Some have single, some double combs, not large on the hens, but good size on the cockerels. The color of the hen on the back and wings is a mixture of grey and brown, with penciled neck or hackle feathers. The breast is redish or as the English term it, the "Robin red breast." The Dorking Cockerel is a splendid bird, very fine and showy in feather, large size, erect, very full breasted, and as self reliant as a game cock. The hackle and saddle feathers of a yellowish shade, breast very nearly jet black, tail black and green, the long flight feathers of the wing nearly white, the larger wing coverts glossy green, the smaller redish, mixed with white, short yellow legs, and five toes on each foot. This is a description of a cockerel at his maturity. The good qualities of this breed, are as follows: first class layers, and the best without exception, for the table, easily reared, small eaters, in comparison with others of a large size, quiet, not caring to range around but little, tough and hardy, and stand our winters well. They make the best of mothers, and are not inclined to set more than any one would wish, that wishes to breed, and that not enough for me. Those that I imported commenced laying in about one week after their arrival, and have laid steadily ever since. One of them laid her litter out, and wanted to set, but it was too early in the season. I turned the box over that she had been in the habit of laying in, and in a very short time she commenced laying again. I presume that most people consider the white faced Black Spanish, the best layers we have, but the test I have applied (with everything in favor of the Spanish) having a warmer house, and having been in my possession some months before I received the Grey Dorkings, has proved the Dorkings their equal, if not their superiors, for with an equal number of each, I have obtained as many but far more in weight, from the Dorkings, than from the Spanish. The Dorking egg is not so large as the Brahma, but weighs the same. I do not like the "Sussex" breed of Dorkings, they are long in the body, and not so compact and erect, and seem to show a lack of strength in their build.

The English people are acknowledged to be the best breeders of fowl in the world, and I was talking with one lately, that had bred fowl for the last twenty-five years, and asked him to tell me candidly, after the experience he had had, what he considered the best and most profitable kind. His answer was first and best in every respect, the "Grey Dorkings, next Spangled Hamburgs, next the White faced Spanish;" but in my estimation the "Brahma" stands next to the Dorking, and I shall speak of them in my next.

Westbrook.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Mowers Again.

Messrs. Editors:—I notice considerable discussion in the *Farmer* in regard to mowing machines; one claiming that a one horse mower will work well, another that only a two horse will answer. Having worked a machine one season, and given considerable attention to the subject, I will give my experience and observation. Last summer I purchased a two horse mower for myself, and a one horse machine for one of my neighbors. My own observation and enquiry have decided me in favor of the larger machine, while he was equally decided in favor of the smaller, and he being one of those particular, persevering sort of men that will make anything work, I thought he might succeed with it. But I soon learned that he had taken out the thills and put in a pole. He could mow with one horse, and in thin grass could do pretty well. Now, I will state my own experience, and thus contribute my mite to the common stock of knowledge, so that those who are about to purchase mowers may do it understandingly. I would say to my brother farmers, that nothing would induce me to do without a mower, not even the present high prices, for it would soon pay for itself. But I do not think that a one horse machine will give you general satisfaction. It is a principle in all machinery, that to work well, it should work easily and rapidly. A machine that drags, never does its work satisfactorily. One horse thrashing machines have gone out of use, and no one thinks of claiming public patronage with anything but a two horse power. I admit that some horses can mow—some may and some horses can do the work of two, but they are rare exceptions, and never to be depended upon. Two horses will do twice as much as one, and will work easily and well where one will drag or entirely fail. Is it not economy, then, to get a two horse machine? the expense being but little more, and the additional horse gives double the amount of work, which is better done, and is more satisfactory every way. I know that most farmers keep but one horse, and consequently want a machine adapted to their team. I think a little perseverance will remedy this difficulty, for during the haying season horses are not very busy, and who that has a mowing machine has not a neighbor that would gladly supply the other horse for a little help at so busy a season?

And now, I conclude that no farmer, with a moderate sized and tolerably smooth farm, can afford to do without machine labor, and as I am in no way interested except in the use, I think I have a right to give you this advice. And, as the cost is but a trifle more, if to his own labor, and his one horse, and machine, an additional horse will give twice the amount of work, better and more satisfactorily performed, then I think it is not difficult for any to make his own conclusions. S. W.

Waterford, April 6th, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

Making Axletrees.

Messrs. Editors:—There are a great many farmers who have the conveniences, and make a practice of repairing their own farming tools, carriages, &c., thinking it will be no more work to do it themselves, than to carry the job to the mechanics, wait a day or a week, then go after and pay for it. It is a pretty nice job to run a wheel upon a tapering axle, so that it will neither wear upon shoulder or linchpin, but I will give you a rule that I learned of a mechanic of forty-five years experience.

Rule. Find the difference in size (taper) between the inner or larger box, and outer or smaller box, take one-third the difference (taper) from the front and under sides of axle two thirds from upper and back sides.—Example—the boxes of a cartwheel are one 4¼ inches, the other, 3 inches, difference 1¼ inches, one third of which is 1¼ inch which is to be taken from front and under sides of axle, leaving one inch to be taken from top and back sides, after which round and fit.

Vassalboro', April 7, 1865. Brown.

For the Maine Farmer.

Manuring and Planting Potatos---Query.

Messrs. Editors:—I have a piece of ground which was the greater part broken last fall. I hauled on old manure, enough for a part of it, last fall, and intended to manure a part of the ground in the hill, but not knowing which would be the best to spread, or put in the hill. I wish you, or some of your readers who have experience in raising potatoes, would inform me through the *Farmer*; and also what way is best to plant. Last year I marked out a part of my ground, and planted on the top of the ground, my crop was as good as where I furrowed. Information will be gladly received by an Inquirer.

Thorndike, April 5th, 1865.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

The Best Methods of Tillage for Mixed Husbandry.

By E. R. French of Chesterville.

"What methods of tillage are best adapted to the system of mixed farming usually pursued in this State, considering the circumstances of soil and climate?"

The cultivation of the soil is a subject that will always engage the attention of the agriculturist whether he regards it from a practical or scientific point of view. The endless variety of soil, the ever varying circumstances of climate and season, the adaptability to different crops, are topics that require constant thought and application. In a country so diversified as ours, no fixed rule can be laid down, applicable to every case, each has in a great measure to learn for himself; but there are general principles, nevertheless, that all should endeavor to understand and profit from, as, for instance, similar soils require similar treatment, like crops like culture.

It is a fact established by the experience of ages, that no system of culture is correct that impoverishes the land, hence it is a question of primary importance to every farmer, how he shall preserve intact the elements of fertility the soil possesses, or if need be, restore what has been lost and add to what he already possesses without bankrupting himself. He should consider first, what is the character of his lands and their needs, and set himself deliberately to supplying them.

A great diversity of opinion prevails with regard to breaking the ground, whether it shall be plowed deep or shoal, in the spring or fall. We give it as a rule that the ground should be deeply stirred, but how deeply, is to be determined by the character of the soil, and the extent to which the heat of summer will be felt; for we do not believe it to be good economy to extend our operations to subterranean cultivation where the influence of sun and shower are never felt. There has been, in our opinion, too much looseness and theorizing in this matter, and farmers who have not reasoned for themselves, have been led to expend their labors unprofitably. Light soils should be stirred more deeply than heavy ones, for they are more influenced by the sun's rays, and more affected by the droughts of summer, but not so much at a time but that it can be thoroughly incorporated with the surface soil and properly manured. In this way the farmer can gradually increase the depth of the surface soil without exhausting his own means till a proper limit shall have been reached.

Hard and retentive soils should be treated in a similar manner, but by a more gradual process and to a more limited extent; their compact stratum rendering them impervious to the influences that affect sandy loams. We believe that as a general rule, the lighter soils may be profitably plowed to the depth of from 10 to 15 inches, and the more compact ones, clays, &c. from 8 to 12 inches. If we till to a great depth and coax the roots of plants down where they receive but little or no warmth, we induce a rank growth, and for want of length of season, produce an immature crop. Where a grain crop is taken off before planting to hoed crops, we think it better to plow shoal at first, say five to six inches, and especially where no manure is to be used the first year, as the sod rots quicker and the crop derives advantage from the decomposing roots. Let the stubble stand till the seeds dropped have sprung up, and together with the grasses, make a green crop of considerable value, when turn all over together, letting the plow down to the desired depth. The after preparation of the land will depend upon circumstances. If the farmer have the implements necessary to thoroughly incorporate the manure with the surface soil and bring it to a fine tilth, plowing may not be necessary, otherwise plowing must be resorted to again in the spring.

Many farmers, perhaps a majority, plant the first year, keeping the land up but two years, and consequently must set the plow to the required depth the first year. It is still a question where this method is pursued, whether the turf should be entirely broken up in the after preparation for seeding down. We incline to the opinion that this should not be done unless thoroughly rotted, as the partially decomposed sward dries up on the surface, making the ground "muddy" and uneven. Farmers do not pay enough attention to the preparation of the ground before putting in their hoed crops —it is vastly easier to drive the harrow or cultivator, than to handle the hoe afterwards and a finer tilth is obtained. It will be found of great advantage on all our light and loamy soils to use the roller before putting on the harrow, as the harrow is rendered more effective thereby, and the sods being more evenly pressed together will rot quicker and withstand a drought better. Many have observed, doubtless, that head-lands on which the team has turned, are the most productive parts of the cornfield. This is owing probably, to the greater capilliary attraction of land thus treated, and we have observed that whenever the sod is turned up hill, it dries up less, but attribute this to the greater facility with which it receives the rains as they fall, while that turned down hill acts as a "water shed."

Lands naturally wet where underdraining has not been resorted to, should be plowed lengthwise, following descent, that the bottom of the furrows may act as a system of drainage, and not crosswise as is frequently done, as then the furrows falling over each other, dam up the water that would otherwise escape. Shoal plowing is generally practised on such land, because of the difficulty of rotting the tough roots of the water grasses that abound, but from observation and practice we are decidedly of opinion that deep plowing is preferable and that time should be taken to thoroughly pulverize the cold, gravelly sub-soil turned up by the action of the elements and the incorporation of surface soils and manures. Lands broken to fallow, are derived all the benefits of those under cultivation without anything being taken off, and hence, this method is oftener resorted to by those who have worn out fields and have not the manure at hand to apply immediately, but we very much question whether it would not be better to raise some kind of green crop to be plowed under at the proper season, than to wait the slow process of fallowing. There are unquestionably benefits to be derived from summer fallows, but we do not believe that a system is correct or should be recommended, that can be substituted for one of far greater utility. Fields thus treated, are much more liable to be washed by sudden showers, than if some crop were growing on them, and when the surface is thoroughly dried, much of it is carried off in the form of dust by the winds sweeping over it. This may benefit the surface of adjoining lots, but certainly can be of no benefit to the one exposed.

The question of spring, or fall plowing, must be determined by circumstances, but certain general principles and rules may be observed, which observation and practice have taught. If the ground be broken in the fall, it may be broken at any time, when the convenience of the farmer may dictate, unless exposed to wind or infested with twitch grass, in which case it should be turned over as late as possible, that the underground stem exposed to the immediate action of frost, may be killed down.

It may be laid down as a rule, that all new lands, clays and compact soils, are benefitted by fall plowing, as the upheaval and crumbling, caused by freezing, more thoroughly disintegrates the sod, than plow or harrow will do without it, and the condition of the land is generally more favorable at this season than in the spring time. We prefer that spring plowing for hoed crops, should be done just before planting, as by this time, the grass has got a good start, the ground warmer and fermentation ensues almost immediately. It is claimed by many good farmers, that no little advantage is derived from the green crop thus turned under, while the advocates of field plowing assert, that the land is more easily worked by the team, than on spring plowed, but it should be remembered that a green crop is turned under in the fall, as well as the spring, and as to the latter point, if the roller is used, as already recommended, no great difficulty will be experienced. The question is yet an open one, as to which time of plowing, is most beneficial to the crop grown.

The plowing for a grain crop, and especially wheat, should be done in the fall. It can be sowed earlier, the straw is stiffer, the ripening earlier, by at least three days, and you get a larger crop, than where the preparation is precisely the same except that it is spring plowed. It is an argument in favor of all fall operations, that can be judiciously and profitably performed, that they relieve the farmer of work and hurry, at a season of the year, when his labors are most abundant. We consider it also a principle well established that the earlier a grain crop is, the more and better the grain in comparison with the amount of straw, unless it be deferred to so late a period in the season, that the ripening does not take place till autumn.

A word with regard to the application of manures and their effect may not be out of place here. We believe it to be the growing conviction of intelligent and thinking farmers, that manure should be applied to or near the surface, thoroughly incorporated with it; that its decomposition and dilution there is vastly preferable to the evolution of its gasses from below. It has never been satisfactorily settled to my mind, how much is really lost by exposure on the surface. The droppings of our domestic animals, when exposed to the sun, seem to be hermetically sealed by the action of its rays, and ripen in that condition, for future use. The older a manure is, to a certain extent, the more productive of immediate results, but in the remote and future benefits, to be derived from our forage crops, we feel justified in the liberal application of green manure.

The substitution of the cultivator and coulter harrows, for the old fashioned harrow, once in so general use, is a great improvement in the cultivation of the soil, especially in the more thorough incorporation of manure, with it and the sowing of grain. We do not generally cover our grain in deep enough, especially where the roller is not used afterward, and consequently much more has to be sown, than is really needed, because so much is exposed on the surface, that never germinates. The use of the drill for general seed-sowing, is at present considered too expensive, but nearly equal results in practice may be derived by the use of the implement above named.

We have come to the foregoing conclusions, from our observation, practice and experience in matters pertaining to agriculture, as we find it among us, and yet we feel that we are far from comprehending the subject in all its entirety. There are so many ever varying circumstances, that affect us, such as varieties of soil, difference of location, and climatic influences, not to speak of the object to which our agriculture is directed, that every farmer, in a measure must be a law unto himself in conducting his farm operations. All our experiments and investigations, have been directed mainly with reference to the character of the soil itself and yet but very little of practical result, can ever be expected, from special analysis. We have but just begun to enquire into the disturbing influences from without, that already begin to affect us, and which were not a part of the experience of the former cultivators of the soil. The physical changes a country undergoes more or less affects the methods of tillage pursued, and require the modification of old, or the application of new principles. The destruction of our forests, and drying up of our streams, and consequent severity of summer droughts, are begining to modify our method of tillage, in order to grapple with these adverse circumstances. To what extent our winter frosts and snows, are cultivators is but imperfectly known, or the comparative influence of wet and dry seasons in increasing fertility.

But we will not enlarge. The subject once entered into expands of itself, and embraces all the condition of agriculture. The cultivator of the soil has entered a school from which he may never expect to graduate with a full diploma. All time has been his teacher, science his handmaid, earth his laboratory, and the world in the ages to come, his arena.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Domestic Guano.

Will you permit a farmer boy to give, through the columns of your paper, his experience in the use of hen manure as a fertilizer. As this is my first attempt to write for "the papers," very likely the *greatest* use you can make of it will be to throw it into the *grate*. But however I can try; and shall give details of unsuccessful as well as successful experiments.

We keep, usually, about a dozen hens, and have a room with a tight floor where they roost, so that the manure is not wasted. In 1859 we took what had accumulated during the winter and mixed it with unleached ashes, in about equal proportions, (as we had seen recommended in some paper) and dropped the same in corn hills, a small handful in each, then covered it slightly with soil, dropped on the corn and covered it. The result was, that not one kernel in fifty came up. Upon examination we found that all the corn had sprouted, but as soon as the roots touched the "compost" they were withered and burned as by fire.

The next spring, two or three weeks before corn-planting, we hauled up some good muck and mixed it with guano we had on hand, at the rate of about four parts of the former to one of the latter, and the whole was thrown as lightly as possible into a compact pile out of doors. At planting time it was found to be somewhat fermented, and the ingredients were so decomposed and united with each other, that it would puzzle one to tell what the pile was made of. This was also used to manure corn in the hills, a pint or a little more being put in each hill, and going over about half an acre of ground. All the corn field had a fair dressing of stable manure harrowed in, and all except this half acre had a shovelful of well-rotted manure, (some of it hog manure,) to each hill. All of it came up well, but all summer long that with the guano under it could easily be distinguished by its dark green color and thrifty appearance, and the yield of corn was fully equal to that of the hog manure, and better than any of the other.

Since then we have followed a similar course each year, with as favorable results. We have also tried the compost on garden crops and find it highly beneficial, especially upon cabbages, which were nearly double in size where a small quantity was placed under each plant when set, to what it was when the guano was omitted.

This may seem a small matter to some, but if every farmer in New England who suffers this valuable fertilizer to be wasted, should carefully save and apply the same, it would be a gain in the aggregate of no very small sum.—Cor. *New England Farmer.*

Garden Walks.

As many persons have at this time large heaps of coal ashes, they can dispose of them in no way to better advantage than by hauling them into their garden alleys. Remove from four to six inches of the dirt, and, having screened the ashes or separated the core and cinders, first apply the coarse stuff, then oyster-shells, if you have any on hand, small stones, glass or pieces of bricks, and top-dress with the ashes. Roll it, and you will have one of the best walks ever seen in a garden. The ashes become very hard, and are never wet, winter or summer, if the weather gives the water the least chance to get away. In summer, in five minutes after a shower, there will be scarcely enough moisture to dampen the soles of your shoes.

If there is not sufficient ashes for all the walks, commence with the principal ones, and in a couple of years the garden will be complete. Then, each spring after, give them a slight top-dressing of the ashes, which will about consume your annual stock.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Early Turnips.

There is probably no season when fresh vegetables are more conducive to health than through the warm summer months. To be healthy, however, they should be freshly taken from the earth, and of quick, tender growth. But a small proportion of the rural population have yet learned the full value of the veget

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, April 20, 1865.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

$2.50 in advance, or $3.00 If not paid within six months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

All payments made by subscribers to the *Farmer* will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise he shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis is now on a collecting and canvass ing tour in Kennebec County.

Mr. V. Darling will call on subscribers in Lincoln and Knox County during the months of April and May.

Stephen N. Taber is now visiting subscribers in Waldo County.

Mr. E. C. Warren is now engaged in canvassing Somerset county.

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

On Wednesday, 19th inst., the day fixed for the funeral of President Lincoln, the inhabitants of Augusta are requested to meet on Winthrop street at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place a Procession will be formed, consisting of the Civil and Military Authorities, Soldiers and Citizens. The Procession will march through the principal Streets, to the Court House, on the Balcony of which Religious Services appropriate to the occasion will be performed.

It is desirable that all places of business be closed from the time of forming the Procession until the close of the services at the Court House.

The Order of Arrangements in relation to the Procession will be announced by Col. Geo. W. Ricker, who is appointed Chief Marshal.

JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, Mayor.

Augusta, April 17, 1865.

The Great National Calamity.

Abraham Lincoln is dead! What sadder words can the lightning bear to the homes and hearts of the American people? Abraham Lincoln is dead? At the moment when the power of the rebellion had been broken, and the country was about to enter upon the joyful fruition of all its toils and sacrifices in a restored and regenerated Union, the cup of joy is suddenly dashed from our lips by the awful tidings that the President of the United States had been barbarously and ruthlessly assassinated. The upright and faithful magistrate—the devoted and incorruptible patriot—the able and sagacious statesman—whose simple and stainless life, and genial, kindly character, endearing him to the people, and conspicuously illustrated even in his dealings with the enemies of his country—he who

"Had borne his faculties so meek, had been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Should plead, like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off."

That such a man—so pure and just in the discharge of all the duties of his high station, so exemplary in every private relation—the best and greatest name, since Washington, in our history—upon whose strong arm the nation trusted with undoubting faith to lead it safely through the stormiest perils of its existence—that he, the good, the wise, the well-beloved of his countrymen, should be selected as the victim of a traitor's and assassin's vengeance, is a most inscrutable providence. We trusted it were he that should have redeemed the nation, and lived to witness the fully consummated glory of its redemption from slavery to freedom. But it is ordered otherwise. We humbly bow to the afflictive dispensation, striving to recognize in it a divine and beneficent purpose.

The helm of the Government has been assumed by other hands. We have confidence in the integrity of purpose, the patriotism and ability of Andrew Johnson. We believe that he will vigorously carry forward the great work to its completion, and that his administration will be based upon the foundation principles of justice and liberty.

The desperate attempt to take the life of Mr. Seward the Secretary of State, at nearly the same moment of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, with other circumstances which have come to light, proves the existence of a conspiracy for the massacre of all the leading officers of the Government. There is reason to believe that five or six persons were engaged in the plot. Their names are known and the Government is exerting all its power to arrest and bring them to punishment.

We give full details of the tragic occurrence which have filled all loyal hearts with grief and mourning. The event has produced a profound sensation, not only throughout our own country, but everywhere in the British Provinces the intelligence has been received with intensest sympathy, horror and destestation. The dastardly deed will be recognized throughout the civilized world as another evidence of the barbarism and wickedness of the institution of slavery, for the perpetration of which our land has been drenched in innocent blood, and our households bereaved of the best and bravest of their children. Let us thank God that the sacrifice will not have been made in vain.

Our City Schools. At the annual meeting of the village School District in this city, held on Saturday last, the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year: Samuel Titcomb, John Young, C. F. Penney, John B. Dyer, M. Cunningham. The primary school on Perham street was discontinued and the lot and house ordered to be sold. The district also voted to grade and gravel the High School House yard and make the same discount on taxes and for the same time as the city does. There was assessed for the support of the district, the following amounts, viz.: for schools, $3,025; for repairs $200; for discounts $200; for liabilities $714. The salary of the principal of the grammar school, the assistants of the grammar and high schools, and the teachers of all the other schools were advanced. All the old teachers are retained with the exception of the Primary school on Crosby street, Miss Flavilia S. Smith taking the place of Miss Poore.

The examination of pupils for admission into the Grammar School will take place at the High School house on Friday, April 28th, at 9 o'clock A. M.; and for the High School on Saturday, April 29th, at 9 A. M. The next term of all the schools in the city will commence on Tuesday, May 2d, closing July 3d, after which there will be a vacation of eight weeks.

The Funeral Obsequies of the President. By reference to the notice given by the Mayor, in response to the suggestion of the National authorities, it will be seen that our citizens are called upon to unite in an appropriate expression of public mourning on Wednesday, the 19th inst., the day set apart for the funeral of President Lincoln. It is hoped that the entire people, suspending all avocations of labor or business, will participate in the services arranged for the occasion, and with one purpose of heart mingle their prayers to Almighty God that this afflictive dispensation, which has plunged the nation into mourning, will be overruled for the good of our common country.

☞ The following deaths of Maine soldiers in Washington, occured from the 1st to the 30th of March last:

Allen Weed, Co, C, 9th; Elisha Newcomb, D. 9th; L Simpson, A, 9th; M Ellis, F, 9th; E Hayes, I, 9th.

Fast Day.

The time honored custom of observing a day of Fasting and Prayer, has once more rolled round. There are times when it is proper for us to stop and reflect upon our condition, both as individuals and as citizens of a common country. The heavy labors of the week, leave us too little time for this purpose, and it is well that we take one day before we commence the labors of the season in earnest, to turn our thoughts within us. Perchance a spirit of pride, envy or jealousy, may have been unconsciously growing there, and needs rooting out. Our spirit of benevolence, and good will to man, may have been smothered, and will need cherishing. It is a fit time to review the blessings enjoyed, and see if our gratitude has been in proportion to the favors received. It is a good time to form plans for greater usefulness, both as a citizen, and in the household.

Well may we mourn our want of trust in that Infinite Wisdom, which has carried us nearly through a dreadful civil war, and has led us to believe, that much good, will come out of much evil. We feel more like rejoicing, than fasting, at the present moment. In reviewing the past, we cannot better express our own feelings, than by giving a free translation of a beautiful hymn, from the German of Frenkel, which symbolizes well the history of our own country and it shadowings forth in future renown:

Hagar in the Wilderness.

"Thou Hagar, slave, thy lord comes near,
And speaks with brief portent."
"I can no longer keep thee in my house,
So take the boy and elsewhere go;
The Lord must guide thy way."

Then she kissed the hand of her master, and said,

"Thy will be done!
I'll take my boy and wander forth.
The Lord bless thee, and all thy house."

She took a loaf of bread and a bottle of water. She wept and again looked back, then started for the strange land, her heart o'erwhelmed with sorrow.

"Where shall I go, Almighty God?
Here do I stand deprived of mortal aid,
And wander, sunk in care and pain.
Still lifts my heart in innocence to thee;
Despise not thou thine outcast one."

Thus she goes forth with uncertain, faltering step, she knows not whither. Gradually all trace of human culture is lost to sight, while, again and again as she circles around the plain, more faintly sounds the wanderer's step. Farther on she strays. These stands the desert in burning sullenness. Nothing in sight save the sky and sand! The thirsty land drinks up no brook. No gentle breeze sends forth its cooling draught. The moaning boy speaks to his mother with faintly sighing cry:

"Ah dear mother, how much I thirst,
That cruise of water to me reach.
No longer can I this endure."
"Ah, child, I have no water in the cruise,
Nought can I give to thee poor one,
The water fails, the bread is gone,
So pray to God to save from death.
Perchance the Lord will pity thee."

Then faintly he sinks into his mother's bosom.

"Oh mother, must I here die thus?
Cheer up, dear mother, courage take.
I will pray God—he is so good;
He will not leave to perish."

Then cried the mother up to heaven with anxious, upraised arm.

"O Lord in heaven, have pity thou!
Take now my life,—not for myself I pray,
But pity for my boy."

Still no help came from Heaven. She tarries, and trembling waits, anxiously bending o'er her languishing boy. Still more feebly he now ape pears, and struggles between death and life. Then the despairing mother snatches herself away, if perchance she may find some fountain, and wanders, and searches through the burning plain. Ah! all is sandy desert now! Empty she turns to her dying child. No more does he look upon his mother's face, but lies in death-like stillness.

"O Lord in Heaven, Thou hearest not my prayer.
Then be it so. So must thy will be done,
Thy righteous, holy will."—

Suddenly a cooling exhalation flowed around her, a soft refreshing breeze. Astonished, she turned her face upward,—a heavenly sound caught her ear, and words which she could comprehend.

"Why weepest thou, O Hagar, fear thee not,
God gives to thee thy chief request;
Him whom thou weepest, he will save,
And him will raise and bless, till soon
From him a mighty people spring."

Then she sinks to the earth o'erwhelmed with joy and thanks. Behind her rushes by, O bliss! like a whispering fountain, a little brook. Lovely and purely it comes flowing towards her. She draws the water and gives to her boy, who soon regains his strength, and both with revivifying power begin anew their pilgrimage.

Maine Military Matters. The second company raised in this State for Hancock's Veteran Corps, consisting of 98 men, is now awaiting orders, and will probably leave for Washington (Camp Stoneman) sometime during the week, under command of Lieut. John W. Lord. The third company for this organization is being filled, and has some twenty men already enlisted for it.

Letters for members of the 12th and 14th Maine regiments, should be addressed direct to Savannah, Georgia, *via* New York, designating the company letter of the parties to whom they are sent. Those for the 15th (which is under Sheridan in the Shenandoah) should be directed to Washington, D. C.

Lieut. R. S. Kendall, now Adjutant of the 12th Maine, Geo. H. Brackett, and Thos. F. Dulon, all clerks in the office of the Assistant Provost Marshal General for Maine, have recently enlisted in the service, after having previously served three years.

Col. Littler recently sent forward two cases of clothing for the American Freedman's Relief Association, being that obtained from bounty jumpers and other sources. It is put to a good use.

Intelligence has been received that the companies of Maine troops to be attached to the 15th regiment, commanded by Capts. Brown, Bray, Barrows, and Fickett, which left here on Monday of last week, arrived in Baltimore on Thursday, all well and in good condition.

The want of a good military band at this post having been long felt, Col. Littler has, with characteristic liberality, purchased at his own private expense a full set of instruments, and is to form a band to be attached to Camp Coburn. The music of a band is needed at guard mount, dress parade and upon public occasions; and Col. Littler deserves the thanks of the soldiers for thus providing a source of much gratification and amusement. It can be heard every day discoursing patriotic and national airs.

Capt. Gilmore's company—to be attached to the 15th regiment—is detained at this post by order of Col. Littler, and is now serving as guard at Camp Coburn, and on escort and provost guard duty at the different military headquarters in the city. It will be detained so long as their services in this direction are found necessary.

Three full companies of recruits are now at Camp Coburn ready for orders to leave for the front, viz: those commanded by Capts. Gilman, Ring (from Portland) and Waddle (from Oxford county.)

Levee. The patriotic ladies of this city—whose hands have been constantly employed in good deeds for the sick and wounded soldiers, ever since the commencement of the war—are to have a levee for the purpose of gathering funds for the use of the Ladies' Aid Society of this city, at Meonion Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. The entertainment will consist of Songs, Tableaux, Music &c., and refreshments and fancy articles will be on sale. Donations of all the usual articles for a popular Levee are solicited, including also books, pictures, and all sorts of articles which can be sold. Let every one contribute something and let all attend.

Meeting of the Citizens.

In pursuance to the call of the Mayor issued on Saturday, a meeting of the citizens of Augusta was held in Meonian Hall on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., to implore the protection and guidance of Almighty God, and to give expression to the feelings of the people in view of the great national affliction and bereavement which the country has sustained in the death of President Lincoln by the hand of an assassin. The hall was appropriately draped with the insignia of mourning, and filled to its utmost capacity by our citizens, whose saddened countenances bespoke the grief which burdened every loyal heart in the community.

At the hour named, the meeting was called to order by the Mayor, upon whose nomination Hon. Jos. H. Williams was made Chairman. Mr. Jos. A. Homan, was chosen Secretary. On taking the chair, Mr. Williams, in brief but impressive terms, referred to the deplorable event which had given occasion for this assemblage of people, and plunged a nation into mourning. At the conclusion of the remarks of the chairman, religious services were performed in the following order: Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McKenzie; a Hymn read by Rev. Mr. Quinby and sung by the choir of the Congregational Church; Reading of the Scriptures by Rev Mr. Munger.

Hon. J. G. Blaine then introduced the following resolutions:

In the Capital of the Nation, on the evening of Friday, April 14th, 1865, Abraham Lincoln—President of the United States, and Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were causelessly, cruelly and barbarously assassinated by wicked sympathizers with the Southern rebellion. The shocking event has produced a thrill of consternation and horror throughout the loyal States. In view of this awful and afflicting dispensation, the citizens of Augusta deem it proper, in public meeting, to give expression to their feelings, and it is accordingly therefore

Resolved—That this act of audacious wickedness is regarded with abhorrence by every loyal citizen of America, and the spirit of fiendish violence which incited its guilty authors to commit it, is one which must be frowned down with indignant reprobation and punished with the utmost severity of law.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, in his four years of Administration, has earned the enduring gratitude and admiration of the lovers of Constitutional Government and Impartial Liberty everywhere.

He has conducted the nation through the fierce and fiery trials of war with consummate ability, and with unswerving devotion to principle.

He has, while maintaining the honor of our Flag at home, caused it to be respected abroad, and from its signal vindication here, to wear fresh lustre and glory on every land and every sea.

He has lifted a whole race from abject servitude to an assured prospect of rational liberty—and has, by his wisdom, his patience, his moderation, his kindness and his considerate charity, embalmed himself in the affectionate remembrance not only of the American people, F, do, back; Geo H Clarke, Alaxender, F, do, left arm; C N Henderson, Cooper C, do, right hand; Wm Herron, Lynn, Mass, K, do left hand; John Thorne, Brunswick, K, do, side and head; Nathan Clarke, Masardis; H, do, left ear and head; James Short, Fish River, B, do, right arm; John Wallis, Auburn, K, 1st Vet, right shoulder; Peter Kelley, Portland, F, S S, hip and right hand; Pat Brennon, Cherryfield, H, 31st, sick.

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Casualties in Maine Regiments. The following list of casualties among Maine soldiers, in the recent battles in Virginia, are reported.

Eleventh Regiment. Major Chas P Baldwin, shoulder severe; Lt Geo Ireland, Co H, arm do; Private Dennis Port, H, side; Thos F White, B, right arm amputated; Richard Gray, H, hand; John Blackburn, B, hand; B F Boston, A, hand; John Muller, B, wrist; C H Clark, B; R Gilps, I; Andrew Powers, K; William Murry, G; C J Wood, A; Thos Donohue, C, leg; J Butertwist, C, foot; John Hart, H, arm; Geo A Aul, A, both legs; F G Arthist, A, groin; Ellis Lothrop, B, left arm.

First Maine Sharpshooters—Killed. 1st Sergt and Acting 2d Lt. Chas W Bugbee, A; Private Joseph Nute, A, March 31st; Chas S Chapman, do, do; E P Mansfield, B, do; Sergt Daniel W Hinkley, F, do.

Wounded. Private William Crockett, A, neck, slight; John W Bartlett, side, breast mortal; Benjamin Lancaster, arm severe; Winfield S Small, leg slight; A R Lord, shoulder, severe; Chas F Swain, shoulder, severe; Jas Blethen, B, foot, slight; Samuel Kennedy, arm; Arthur D Attridge, head severe; Corp Chas Hadley, C, thigh severe; Private Peter Brock, do; Sergt Jas Davis, D, do; Private Edward Jones, E, shoulder; Chas M Colby, leg; Sergt Daniel Bartley shoulder, severe; Private Ch Ersenhurst, F, arm; Peter Kelly, hand and side; Conrad Wilson, wrist and shoulder; John W Milner, stomach.

Missing. Private Peter Ryan, Co D; William Burs, D; John Kelly, Co E.

Col. H. A. Worcester, the State Military Agent, forwards to the Adjutant General the following list of wounded men who have arrived at the Washington hospitals:

Mt. Pleasant Hospital. L H Tobin, Lewiston, G, 1st Cav; L J Heath, Castine, E, wd left arm; Joshua H Pratt, Island Falls, M. do, wd right lung; W W Barton, Union, B, do, wd head; William Coyl, Oldtown, B, do, wd left hand; Geo A Gove Limerick, K, do, wd right hand; Arba Pratt, Andover, M, do, sick; Edward Wickson, Augusta, D, do, wd left arm; Daniel T Sweney, Lowell, Mass, D, do, wd face; T J Thurston, Lewiston, A, 1st Veterans, sick; Henry Mullen, Fredericktown, N B, H, do, died, April 3; T G Dunscomb, Portland, D, do, wd left leg; T Cunningham, Cherryfield, G, 1st Heavy Art, wd ankle.

Finley Hospital. James Hayes, Salem Mass, 20th. fits; John Lakins, Windham, A. do, wd right hand; J Nash, Jr, Waldoboro, B, S S lame; B B Robbins, Waldoboro, D, do, flesh wd left arm; J A Limanton, Winterport, B, do, wd arm and nose; D W Small, Portland, D, do, sick; Silas Young, Jackson, F. do, wd hip and face; Charles F Swain, Nantucket, Mass, A, S S. wd left shoulder; Chris McCurdy, Newcastle, A, 16th, wd left hand; Daniel Dean, Belfast, F, do, lame; Abel Fogg, Bluehill, H, do, wd right side and wrist; David McKivy, Calais, H, do, wd right foot: Aaron Torrey, Beddington, do, wd left hip; Daniel Hanscomb, Oldtown, B, 20th, sick; Samuel Kennedy, Jefferson, B, S S, right arm fractured.

Lincoln Hospital. Josiah Williams, Franklin, M, 1st Cav; Isaac Lowell, Boston, H, 1st H Art, right arm; Nelson Conrad, Portland, B, 1st S S, left breast; Alex Stinson, Portland, E. do, right hand and leg; James Leighton, Hallowell, C, do, wd left foot; C Izenhope, Philadelphia, F, do, left arm; C P Bean, Maysville, B, 1st Vet, scald foot; A J Kimball, Patten, I, do, left leg; John Hart, Portland, F, do right arm; Mark C Cobb, Gardiner, H, do contusion; Eph Perkins, Smithfield, D, do, in hip; Reuben C Martin, Canaan, A, 16th, sick; Wm Lancaster, Sherman, B, do, top head; Jos Richardson, Drew Pin, I, 19th, sick; G M Kimball, Bethel, sick; Richard Hughs, Brownville, B, 20th, neck; Chas. L Torrey, Bangor, D, do, sick; Albertus Deaza, Houlton, F, do, back; Geo H Clarke, Alaxender, F, do, left arm; C N Henderson, Cooper C, do, right hand; Wm Herron, Lynn, Mass, K, do left hand; John Thorne, Brunswick, K, do, side and head; Nathan Clarke, Masardis; H, do, left ear and head; James Short, Fish River, B, do, right arm; John Wallis, Auburn, K, 1st Vet, right shoulder; Peter Kelley, Portland, F, S S, hip and right hand; Pat Brennon, Cherryfield, H, 31st, sick.

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AN APPALLING EVENT.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ASSASSINATED.

SECRETARY SEWARD STABBED IN HIS BED.

HIS TWO SONS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Frederick Seward Supposed to be Mortally hurt.

TWO OTHER PERSONS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

J. WILKES BOOTH, THE ACTOR, ONE OF THE ASSASSINS.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

MR. SEWARD WILL PROBABLY RECOVER.

Inauguration of Mr. Johnson as President.

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

War Department,
Washington, April 15—1.30 A. M.

To Maj. General Dix:

This evening, at about 9.30 P. M., at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris and Maj. Rathburn, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President. The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the Theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and under pretense of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The nurse alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room and hastened to the door of his father's room, when he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds.

The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful. It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

Gen. Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started for Burlington at six o'clock this evening.

At a Cabinet meeting at which Gen. Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace was discussed.

The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee and others of the confederacy, and of the establishment of government in Virginia.

All the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President.

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

(Signed) E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War.

Washington, April 15.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until 8 o'clock.

Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had announced that Gen. Grant and they were to be present, and as Gen. Grant had gone north, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated. On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering, it was ascertained that the reports were based on truth. Every body there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About ten o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription—at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper—and saying in answer to a refusal, "that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine." He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside, walked heavily toward the Secretary's room, and was then met by Mr. Frederick Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant.

What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Maj. Seward, Paymaster U. S. Army, and Mr. Hansell, Messenger of the State Department and two male nurses, disabling them all He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicting three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

It is believed that the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of either of the others, although both the Secretary and Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured.

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his home.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation, and the profoundest sorrow.

The military authorities have despatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order, if possible, to arrest the assassins.

The attacks both at the theatre and at Secretary Seward's house, took place at about the same hour (ten o'clock) thus showing a preconcocted plan to assassinate those gentlemen.

War Department,
Washington, April 15—8 A. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix.

Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes after 7 o'clock.

Frederick

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 11—9 A. M.

To Major Gen. Thomas:

The following is just received from Col. Hoaver, at Somerville:

Men directly through from Selma report that place captured by Gen. Wilson's forces on the 2d inst. Forrest and Roddy with their entire commands were captured. Our men dismounted and charged the intrenchments and carried all before them. They also report Montgomery captured. (Signed) R S. GRANGER.

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen.

CITY POINT, April 12, 1865.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Lynchburg surrendered yesterday to a Lieutenant of Griffin's forces at the head of a scouting party.

Gen. Grant has ordered McKenzie's Brigade of cavalry to occupy the town and take care of public property.

(Signed) C. A. DANA, Ass't Sec'y of War.

Successful Cavalry Raid up the Chowan River ---Captures of Cotton and Tobacco.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11. An expedition composed principlly of the 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles left Norfolk on the 1st inst., on a reconnoissance up the Chowan river, which resulted with entire success.

The cavalry struck the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and demolished the track for a considerable distance while thus engaged they were attacked by 600 rebels, and after a severe fight succeeded in repulsing them. The cavalry then fell back to Murfreesboro', where their booty was delivered to the gunboats. Among the captures were 100 bales of superior cotton, a large amount of tobacco and snuff, and 30 prisoners.

Parties of the cavalry scouted within a few miles of Weldon and from prisoners taken they learned that the town was strongly fortified and garrisoned with a force of 1000 rebels, with several batteries of artillery.

The expedition returned last Saturday.

Continuation of the Report of Operations to the time of Lee's Surrender.

WASHINGTON, April 13. A Correspondent from the Army of the Potomac says:

Very little fighting took place on the 7th. at Farmhill some skirmishing between the enemy's rear guard and the 2d corps, with the 24 division of cavalry, the result being unimportant. Lee's army passed thrugh Farmhill on the morning of the 7th. After crossing the Appomattox the bridges were burned, and before our troops could get over the enemy had taken a position a mile from the river where they erected works and made a stand, in order to allow their wagon train time to get out of the way.

The 24 division, under Gen. Crook, attacked them vigorously, driving them some distance, but they had a force dismounted, lying in an ambush, which poured a severe fire into our men as they advanced to make the seconed attack, and they were compelled to fall back on their support. The rebels soon after retired.

The 24 Corps soon after crossed the river and, pushing on after the enemy, drove them behind their newly built breastworks.

In the morning before the enemy crossed the river, 1 2 guns were taken from them, and afterwards 6 more, making 18 during the day, and about two thousand prisoners. The number of prisoners taken on the 6th is put down at 7700, almost entirely of Kershaw's and Custar Lee's divisions. The field where the surrender took place was almost covered with the enemy's dead —all of them, nearly, shot in the head or upper part of the body.

The position was a very favorable one for them, but our artillery had good range on the adjoinng hill, and our men charged up the ascent with such impetuosity that some were bayonetted before they left their light breastworks.

The losses on the part of Lee's army on the 6th, will sum up about 1000 killed and wounded.

A letter dated the 9th, says:

Notwithstanding the correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee, yesterday, which led all to expect a surrender this morning, the latter exerted all his energies to escape the net laid for him. He marched rapidly yesterday afternoon and evening, until he ran against Sheridan at Appomattox Court House. A sharp fight ensued, resulting in the capture of a number of prisoners and checking their retreat.

Early this morning Sheridan attacked vigorously and for some time a brisk engagement was carried on.

About 9 A. M. a flag of truce appeared in front of his line, and he was informed that hostilities had been suspended in order to arrange terms of surrender. This was caused by an agreement made by Gen. Ord consenting to a cessation of firing, to communicate with Gen. Grant and it was done.

About half past four o'clock Lieut. Col. Whittier, of Gen. Wright's staff came in and reported the terms arranged and papers signed, when the greatest excitement prevailed throughout our lines, cheer upon cheer rending the air.

Soon after Gen. Meade and staff with other officers rode along the lines of the 21 and 6th corps, and were greeted with most enthusiastic shouts, the throwing their hats in air and fairly rending the air.

Gen. Lee's force is put down at about 20,000 men with very few guns in their possession, as they abandoned nearly all they did not lose in action. Thirty-eight guns were brought in yesterday, and several this morning.

Another letter letter from the army April 12th, says:

The number of men claimed to be able to give up was 10,000 with muskets, with as many more men from the commissary, quartermaster, hospital and other departments—but officers who have been permitted to pass through their camp assert that not more than 7000 or 8000 can be found to have been surrendered. The cavalry operating with Lee was also turned over, but only a small force with broken down horses could be found. The number of guns given up was 30, with three to four hundred wagons, very little ammunition and no supplies found.

Orders issued last evening for the movement of troops now here, the 24 and 6th corps are to start this morning for Barksville Junctio., the cavalry and 24th corps to go toward Danville, while the 5th corps will remain to take possession of and bring away property and effects.

From the Department of the Gulf---Occupation of Mobile by our Forces----3000 Prisoners and 300 Guns Captured.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 16. A special despatch from Cairo, says our forces occupied Mobile on the 9th inst,

The Spanish Fort was captured with 3000 prisoners; 300 guns were captured in Mobile. The garrison fell back up the river on gun-boats and by way of Chickasaw Bayou.

Gen. Watson has captured all of Rhoddy's command.

Permission to Re-assemble the Virginia Legislature Rescinded---General's Weitzel and Shepley Superceded at Richmond.

NEW YORK, April 16. The *Time's* special Washington despatch says:

Important action took place here yesterday, affecting the reconstruction movement in Richmond, and particularly that portion of it proposing a session of the rebel Legislature in Richmond, in face of the thousands real Union men over whom they so long held evil sway.

General Weitzel and Sheply have been superceded for that action.

The assemblage of the Virginia Legislature will be permitted only under arrest for treason.

WASHINGTON, April 15. The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday contains the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA, April 15, 1865

Owing to recent events, the permission for the re-assembling of men recently acting as the Legislature of Virginia, is rescinded. Should any of the men come to the city under the notice of reassembling, already published, they are to be furnished with passports to return to their homes. Any persons named in the call signed by J. A. Campbell and others, who are found in the city 12 hours after the publication of this notice, will be subject to arrest, unless they are residents of the city. (Signed) E. O. C. ORD,

Major General Commanding.

Proclamation by Jeff Davis---He will Fight to the Bitter End.

NEW YORK, April 15. Jeff Davis on the 5th instant, issued from Danville, Va., a proclamation in which he says that Gen. Lee having found it necessary to make such movements of his troops as to uncover Richmond, it would be unwise to conceal the moral and material injury resulting to the rebel cause from its occupation by the national troops. Still he endeavors to convsnce his deluded followers that even this event is a blessing, as it would liberate Lee's army for more important operations. He announces his purpose to still maintain his bad cause with his whole heart and soul, and to never submit to the abandonment of one State of the Confederacy. Virginia, he declares, shall be held and defended, and no peace ever be made with the infamous invaders of his territory.

☞ It is said that Gen. John Chandler of Monmouth, once dug potatoes for Maj. Gen. Dearborn at the rate of one bushel for every ten. Years after this, no man in Maine held the political destinies of the State with a firmer grasp than Gen. Chandler.

Special Notices.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL

PAIN EXTRACTOR

HAS BEEN WELL KNOWN FOR MORE THAN

TWENTY YEARS

AS THE

Great Healer and Subduer of Pain.

A CERTAIN CURE

FOR BURNS,
SCALDS,
CUTS,
BRUISES,
CHILBLAINS,
CORNS,
RHEUMATISM,
SWELLINGS.

Relieving the Terrible Agony of Burns almost Instantly.

A POSITIVE AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR

PILES.

HEALING EVEN SMALL POX AND BURNS

Without Scar.

NO FAMILY CAN DO WITHOUT IT.

Only 25 cents a box, or forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 37 cents, by addressing DEPOT DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, 43 Liberty Street, New York.

For Sale by EBEN FULLER, Augusta. 4w17

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula*, or *Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose*, or *Erysipelas, Tetter* or *Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer* or *Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility*, also *Syphilis* or *Venerial Diseases, Liver Complaints*, and *Heart Diseases*. TRY AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders

None Genuine

Except AYER'S.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonimous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alternative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by CHAS. F POTTER, & CO., Augusta, Me.

SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY

W. F. PHILLIPS, Portland, S. A. HOWES & CO., Belfast
W. S. ALDEN & CO, Bangor, Me., eop2m13

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever. Those who desire brilliancy of complexion, must purify and enrich the blood, which Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla invariably does. Recollect it is no patent medicine. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. 3m18

WHAT THE ILLUSTRIOUS ABERNETHY SAID.

"Well, sir, what's the matter?" said Abernethy, the great English surgeon, to a cadaverous looking patient, who had called to consult him. "Oh, nothing serious," was the reply, "my stomach and liver are out of order, that's all." "Do you call *that* nothing serious," said Abernethy; "I tell you sir, that when these two organs are out of order, as you call it, there is not a square inch of the body that is not more or less diseased, nor a drop of blood in it that is in a healthy condition." Nothing can be more true, and therefore it is of the very highest importance to keep the stomach and liver in a vigorous condition. If the one is weak and the other irregular in its action, tone and control them with HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS—the most genial vegetable restorative and alterative that has ever been administered as a cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease. It is recommended by distinguished surgeons and physicians in the United States Army, by officers of the Army and Navy, by far first authors, by eminent clergymen, in fact, by thousands of the most intelligent of every class, as an unequalled protective against epidemic and malarious diseases, and a perfectly innocuous, but at the same time powerful, invigorant and alterative.

New York House, 59 Cedar Street, New York. 2w18

SheepWash Tobacco

I hereby certify, that I have been familiar with all the processes employed by the South Down Company in the manufacture of their "Sheep Wash Tobacco," and that the article prepared under Mr. Jaques' Patent contains all the useful principles of the Tobacco in a concentrated form.

This Paste, employed as a Sheep Wash, according to the directions furnished by the Company, has the effect of curing Scab and other cutaneous diseases, and destroying all parasitic insects which infest the skin and wool of the Sheep, and thereby improves the health of the animal, as well as the quality of its fleece. Employed in the same way, the solution being made stronger, it will destroy those insects which infest the skins of larger animals, and also those that are injurious to vegetation.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,
Assayor to the State of Massachusetts, and Consulting Chemist.

☞ Wool Growers should beware of any preparation that contains "sulphur," as it is sure to destroy the fibre of the wool. One pound of *Extract Tobacco* will make twelve gallons Wash, and out-rim the strength of eight pounds of Tobacco, as prepared by farmers.

Agents Wanted in every Wool District.

JAMES F. LEVIN, *Agent South Down Co.*,
23 Central Wharf, Boston.

KENDALL & WHITNEY, Portland; DORR & CRAIG, Augusta; J. H. PHILBRICK, Skowhegan; N. S. HARLOW, Bangor. eop3mep6m5

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu is the Great Diuretic. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 3m18

THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL

WILL CURE

COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE

G. G.

HEILMITTEL

WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION IN ITS FIRST STAGES.

And is the best remedy for

DIPTHERIA.

For sale by all Druggists. Price per Bottle $2.

WEEKS & POTTER, Druggists,

7w16 170 Washington St., Boston, Wholesale Agents.

Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease. 3m18

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

For sale in Augusta by F. W. KINSMAN and DORR & CRAIG. 3m8*

To Purify, Enrich the Blood, and Beautify the complexion use Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction. 3m18

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the origina color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. 1y4

Why Injure the Complexion by Powders and Washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you wa.t smooth and soft skin use Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion. 3m18

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT,

For wood, leather, crockery, and other substances, is the best aid to economy that the house-keeper can have. It will adhere in a liquid form, and is insoluble in water or oil. It will adhere oily substances completely. Two-ounce bottle, with brush (family package) 25 cents each. Sold everywhere.

HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.
A Family package will be sent by mail for 50 cents. 3m9

☞ **BUY METAL TIPPED SHOES** for children's every day wear. One pair will outlast three without them. Sold everywhere. 3m19

CAW! CAW!! CAW!!!

FARMERS! Don't be troubled by CROWS while you can buy

WILDER'S CROW KILLER.

Sent by mail, on receipt of $1.00 by

E. W. HOYT & CO., Agents.
Lowell, Mass. 4w18

A Clear, Smooth Skin and Beautiful Complexion follow the use of Helmbold's Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla. It removes black spots, pimples, and all eruptions of the skin. 3m18

TRAVELERS should always be supplied with DR. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER, as they meet with so many changes of water. One swallow of the Cider will counteract the bad effects of a change of water; being concentrated, one bottle will be sufficient for a trip. A swallow for car or boat sickness.

For sale by M S. BURR & CO., 23 Tremont St., Boston, and Druggists generally. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent.

1w 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., N. Y.

Not a Few of the Worst Disorders that Afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value. 3m18

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y9

Quantity vs. Quality.—Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla—The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity—and large doses of Medicine—ERR 3m18

THE BOWEN MICROSCOPE,

MAGNIFYING 500 TIMES, mailed to any address for 50 CENTS. THREE FOR $1.03. Address

3m12 F. D. BOWEN, Box 220 *Boston, Mass.*

Beware of Counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other preparations on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations. 3m18

"Put not your trust in Princes."—But you may place unbounded confidence in the STERLING virtues of AMBROSIA for beautifying and preserving the hair. 2w19

A CARD.

The undersigned, having disposed of his interest in the late firm of S. & O. C. WHITEHOUSE to HILDANUS R. WHITEHOUSE, the ever faithful and obliging clerk, would tender his sincere thanks to the citizens of Augusta and adjoining towns for their liberal patronage the past eighteen years, and would cheerfully recommend a continuance of the same to the new firm of O. C. WHITEHOUSE & CO., who, I trust, will merit it by diligence and close attention to business. S. C. WHITEHOUSE.

Augusta, April 3d, 1865. 3w9*

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

TUESDAY, April 18, 1865.

[Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H Mulliken & Co., and W. H. Emery.]

Flour,	$8 50 to 13 00	Clear Salt Pork,	$18.00 to 22 00
Corn Meal,	1 95 to 2 00	Mutton, ℔ lb,	12 to 14
Rye Meal,	2 25 to 2 50	Turkeys ℔ lb,	18 to 20
Wheat,	none	Chickens, ℔ lb,	16 to 20
Rye,	2 00 to —	Geese, ℔ lb,	10 to 18
Corn,	1 70 to 1 80	Clover Seed,	31 to 33
Barley,	1.15 to 1.30	Herdsgrass,	6 00 to 6 25
Beans,	2 25 to 2 75	Red Top,	1.50
Oats,	90 to 95	Hay, ℔ ton,	18 00 to 20 00
Potatoes,	40 to 50	Lime,	1.25 to 1 40
Dried Apples,	13 to 14	Fleece Wool,	68 to 75
Cooking Apples,	1 00 to 1 12	Pulled Wool,	75 to 80
Butter,	30 to 35	Sheep Skins	1.25 to 2 00
Cheese,	20 to 22	Hides,	6 to 7
Eggs,	20 to 25	Calf Skins,	17 to 20
Lard,	22 to 23	Lamb Skins,	75 to 1.50
Veal,	8 to 10	Wood, hard,	7 00 to 8 00
Round Hog,	16 00 to 18.00	Wood, soft,	5.00 to 5.00

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1865.

At market:

	Cattle.	*Sheep.*	*Hogs*
This week,	955	1867	1075
Last week,	1503	5329	100

PRICES.

BEEVES—First qual. 15 50 @ 16.00 ℔ Per 100 lbs. on the total
Second do. 14.00 @ 15 00 ℔ weight of hide, tallow,
Third do. 12 00 @ 13 00 ℔ and dressed beef
Extra good $17.00 @ $18.00. Extra poor $10.00.

Working Oxen—Sales $150 @ $300; handy steers, $100 @ $150, or much according to value as beef.

Milch Cows—$40 @ $70; extra, $65 @ 100; ordinary, $28 @ 40.

Sheep—6 @ 9c for ordinary and fair lots; 8 @ 12c for better lots; by the head, all the way from $6 to $25 each.

Hides—7 @ 9c. *Calf Skins*—17c to 20c ℔ lb.; or 0,00 @ 0,00. *Tallow*—0,00.

Pelts, sheep—$2 00 @ $2.50; Lambs' $1.25 @ $1.50.

Stores—Wholesale, 12 @ —c ℔ lb.; retail, 14 @ 15c. Fat hogs 14c.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

W A Snell, 33; J A Jalking, 22; M Pompilly, 15; B Thompson & Co, 10; John Fall, 16; Joseph Symonds, 14, M Hutchinson, 16; Mr. ——, 10.

REMARKS. There is not so large a supply of cattle at market this week, as there was last; the quality is full as good, and at the opening the drovers asked higher prices, but they soon found that the butchers were not anxious to buy at an advance from last week's prices. The markets for beef have not been very active for the past week, most of the cattle were sold before night, yesterday. To-day there is not much stock in, and most of the trade is in working oxen, of which there is a fair supply. Good ones are selling full as well as they did last week, but the poorer qualities are selling slow. There is not a large attendance of buyers at market this week. The demand for cows is limited, consequently the market is dull.

VEAL CALVES. The numbers increase at market, hence prices are lower. Sales are reported at from $8 to $10 per head according to quality, ranging about $8 for a medium grade.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

The number of sheep at market is unusually small, prices remaining about the same as last week. We quote the following sales of lots: One lot of 164 sold for 7½ @ 8 cts ℔ lb; 16 Cossetts very nice, weighed 200 lbs each, sold for 16 cts ℔ lb—lot of 33 at 9½ cts—24 at 9½ cts—135 at 6½ cts, and other lots at 10, 11, and 12 cts ℔ lb.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, April 15, 1865.

APPLES. Green ℔ bbl $8 00 @ 9.00. Sliced, ℔ lb 16 @ 16.

BUTTER. Country ℔ lb 25@28, Choice Table 28@30, store 20@25.

BEANS. Marrow ℔ bush $3 00@3 12, Pea $3 00@3 12, Blue Pod $2 50 @2 75.

CHEESE. Vermont ℔ lb new 23@24c; Country 21@22.

GRAIN. Rye $1,70@1 75; oats 90 @ 95; South yellow corn, 1 55@1 60; barley 1 55@1 60; shorts, per ton $45@50; fine feed $45@50.

HAY. Hay ℔ net ton, pressed $25 00@$25 00; loose $25 @$26 00

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 26@28, Slaughter Hides, 9@10, Calf Skins, 25@30, Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.50@2 50.

PRODUCE. Potatoes, 75 @ 75 ℔ bushel. Beef, ℔ quarter, 14@15c; Eggs, ℔ doz., 24@25c; Turkeys, 25@30c; Chickens, 23@25c; Geese, 20@25.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....April 15.

Flour—The market is firm with good demand—sales have been at $7.50 @ $7.75 for Western superfine; $8,25 @ $8,50 for common extras; $9,00 @ $9,75 for medium do. and $10,00 @ $13,50 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis.

CORN—Southern yellow $1.45@1 50 ℔ bush.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 78 @ 80 ℔ bushel.

RYE—1 25 @ — ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales at $30 @ $33 per ton.

NEW YORK MARKET.....April 17.

Flour—Super State $7,00 @ 8 00; Round Hoop Ohio, 8,25 @ 9 60; Western 7,00@8,35; Southern 9,10 @ 12,00; Canada 8,10@10,50.

Wheat—Chicago spring 1 61 @ —; amber Michigan, 1,80 winter red western, 1,90@2,00.

Corn—Western mixed, $1,10.

Oats—Canada 84 @ 85.

Married.

In this city, April 17th, by Rev. Alexander McKenzie, B. Ross Walker of West Cambridge, Mass., to Eunice A. Packard. April 16th, by Rev. C. Munger, John K. Chase to Mary A. Worth of Prairie du Chien, Wis., March 28th, by Rev. W. F. DeLap, Andrew J. Haynes, of Mt. Sterling, Wis., to Joanna J. Whittier, of Readfield, Me.

Died.

In this city, March 23d, Mrs. Catherine Wixson, aged 40 yrs

In Unity, April 5th, Phineas S. Bennett, a member of the First Me. Heavy Artillery, aged 21 years, 8 mos.

In Sidney, March 31st, Augusta E. Bowman, aged 16 years 10 months.

In New Orleans, at U. S. Naval Hospital, Jan. 28th of chronic diarrhœa, Heman F. Dexter, of U. S. Steamer Metacomet, aged 25 years.

In Winthrop, April 12th, Mary A, wife of Rufus A. King, aged 31 yrs., 10 mos.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintending School Committee of the City of Augusta, will meet at the office of MELVIN CUNNINGHAM in Augusta, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 29th day of April, and on the 3d, 10th and 17th days of May next, for the examination of candidates proposing to teach in the city the ensuing summer. Candidates must be prepared to pass a thorough examination in all the branches required by law to be taught in our Common Schools.

MELVIN CUNNINGHAM, CHARLES E. HAYWARD, JOHN YOUNG, } Superintending School Committee.

Augusta, April 10, 1865. 4w19

FARM FOR SALE,

Pleasantly situated in Leeds, Androscoggin County, three miles from Monmouth Centre, containing seventy-six acres of very good, light, easy land, suitably divided into tillage, woodland, and pasturage; is well watered, and has good buildings, in good repair, and plenty of them. Said farm is near a School and Meeting House, is in a pleasant neighborhood, and is sold for no other reason than the infirmities of the owner. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises SIMON MALOON.

Curtis Corner, April 15, 1865. 19tf

A FARM FOR SAE.

Situated in East Readfield, two miles from the Depot. Contains about 75 acres, well wooded, a good orchard and good buildings. For particulars inquire of

C. JUDKINS, on the premises.

March 27, 1865. 19tf

TO LET.

The house known as the old "EMERSON HOUSE," partly furnished, with privilege of Spring, to a responsible party, to be kept as a Hotel.

For particulars inquire at Togus House, Chelsea, Me. 19tf

FOR SALE.

The Cottage House and lot on Green Street, near E. Atkins. The lot is large and contains fruit trees and garden. Apply to M. CUNNINGHAM.

Augusta, April 17, 1864. 3w16

FOR SALE.

The celebrated dark sorrel Stallion, Gen. Scott, 8 years old, weighs 1200 lbs. sired by the old Eaton horse, owned by Mr. Beals, of Winthrop. Can trot a mile in less than 2.50, and can show as good colts as any horse in the State. For further particulars enquire of the owner.

HENRY NORCROSS.

Augusta, April, 1865. 2w19

MAN WANTED

To take the care and management of two Stallions, kept for service Must be acquainted with the business. No travelling. Good wages will be given to the right man. Apply to

1w19 HENRY TAYLOR, Waterville, Me.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY THE

EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION,

195 & 197 Broadway, New York,

OF

ROSEWOOD PIANOS, MELODEONS,

FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,

Silver Ware, Fine Gold and Silver Watches, and ELEGANT JEWELRY,

CONSISTING OF

Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Cameo Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Rings, &c., &c.

VALUED AT

$500,000.

DISTRIBUTION is made in following manner:

CERTIFICATES naming each article and its VALUE are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, which are well mixed. One of these Envelopes, containing the Certificate or *Order* for some Article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws, and its value, and can then send **One Dollar** and receive the Article named, or can choose *any other* Article on our List of the same value.

☞ Purchasers of our SEALED ENVELOPES may, in this manner, obtain an Article **worth from One to Five Hundred Dollars, FOR ONE DOLLAR,** which they need not pay until it is know what it is drawn, and its value.

ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

THE EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION would call attention to the fact of its being the Originally and Largest Gift Association in the country. The business continues to be conducted in a fair and honorable manner, and a large and greatly increasing trade is proof that our patrons appreciate this method of obtaining rich and elegant goods.

During the past year this Association has sent a very large number of valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than One Dollar, retail, and there are NO BLANKS. Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the Eureka Association, and have kindly allowed the use of their names:—

Andrew Wilson, Custom House, Philadelphia, Penn., Oil Painting, value, $100; James Hargrave, 821 Broadway, New York, Oil Painting value, $100; E F. Jones, Barrett, Marshall, Co., Kansas, Melodeon, value, $200; Patrick J. Byrnes, Waterbury, Ct., Gold Watch, value $125; J. F Shaw, 221 East 24th Street, N. Y., Piano, value $350; Mrs. Chas. J. Nevis, Elmira, N. Y., Piano, value, $300; Miss Lucy Janeway, Elmira, N. Y., Cluster Diamond Ring, value, $200; Mrs. K. Pennoyer, City Hotel, Nashville, Tenn., Melodeon, value, $125; Oscar M Allen, Co. B, 142d Ind. Vols., Nashville, Tenn., Watch, value, $85; Moreland & Cameron, Co. D, 10th Iowa Vet. Vols., Oil Painting, value, $100; Mrs. Abbey J. Parsons, Springfield, Mass., Melodeon, value, $150; James L. Dexter, City Surveyor, Syracuse, N Y., Gold Watch, value, $150; Mrs. James H Ely, 157 Wooster st., cor. Bleeker, N Y., Oil Painting, $100; Mrs. J. C. Coles, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Silver Castor, value, $40; Dr. J. K. Sinclair, No 4 Main Street, Utica, N. Y., Framed Engraving, value, $25; Hon. Luther Belmold, Washington, D. C., Oil Painting, value, $100.

Were we permitted, we might add many names to the above list, but many persons object to our so doing, we therefore publish no names without permission.

Letters from various parts throughout the country acknowledging the receipt of very valuable gifts, may be seen on file at our office.

LIST OF ARTICLES

TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

Without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you will receive.

	EACH.
10 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, worth from	$250 00 to 500 00
10 Melodeons, Rosewood Cases,	125 00 to 225 00
50 Fine Oil Paintings,	25 00 to 100 00
200 Fine Steel Engravings, Framed,	12 00 to 25 00
100 Music Boxes,	12 00 to 45 00
100 Silver Revolving Patent Castors,	15 00 to 40 00
100 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets,	15 00 to 35 00
500 Sets Silver Tea and Table Spoons,	15 00 to 30 00
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches,	75 00 to 150 00
150 Diamond Rings,	50 00 to 200 00
200 Ladies' Gold Watches,	50 00 to 85 00
450 Silver Watches,	25 00 to 50 00
2,500 Vest and Neck Chains,	5 00 to 25 00
2,000 Pairs Ear Rings, (new styles)	1 50 to 6 00
3,000 Gold Pencils and Teeth Picks,	3 00 to 6 00
3 000 Onyx and Amethyst Brooches,	4 00 to 10 00
3,000 Lava and Florentine Brooches,	4 00 to 6 00
1,000 Masonic Pins,	4 00 to 6 50
2 000 Fine Gold Watch Keys,	3 50 to 6 50
5,000 Children's Armlets,	2 50 to 8 00
2,500 Sets of Bosom Studs,	1 50 to 5 00
2,500 Enameled Sleeve Buttons,	2 50 to 10 00
10,000 Plain Gold and Chased Rings,	1 00 to 5 00
5,000 Stone Set and Seal Rings,	2 50 to 10 00
5 000 Lockets, all sizes,	2 00 to 7 00
10 0.0 Sets Ladies' Jewelry,	8 00 to 20 00
4,000 Watch Charms, (each)	3 00 to 5 50
3,000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Cases,	4 00 to 6 00
5,000 Gent's Breast and Scarf Pins,	3 00 to 20 00
2,000 Ladies' New Style Belt Buckles,	4 00 to 6 50
2 000 Chatelain and Guard Chains,	6 00 to 20 00
1,000 Gold Thimbles,	5 00 to 7 00
2 000 Sets Ladies' Jet and Gold,	10 00 to 20 00
10 000 Gold Crosses,	1 50 to 6 00
6,0 0 Oval Band Bracelets,	6 00 to 20 00
4,0 0 Chased Bracelets,	5 00 to 15 00
2,000 Ball Ear Drops, all colors,	3 00 to 5 00
5,000 Fine Gold Pens,	2 00 to 3 50
2,500 New Style Jet and Gold Eardrops,	3 00 to 7 00
2,000 Gold Pens with Gold Holders,	3 00 to 5 00

☞ **A chance to obtain any of the above Articles for ONE DOLLAR, by purchasing a Sealed Envelope for 25 Cents.**

☞ Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for $1 00; Eleven for $2 00; Thirty for $5.00; Sixty-five for $10.00; One Hundred for $15.00.

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Our patrons are desired to send United States money when it is convenient. Large letters are unnecessary. Letters should be addressed to our Box, 5705 Post Office, for greater safety.

Orders for SEALED ENVELOPES must in every case be accompanied by the CASH, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows:

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The superior sea-going steamer

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Will leave Hallowell at 11, Gardiner at 3, Richmond at 4, and Bath at 6 P. M., every Monday and Thursday, for Boston returning, leave Long Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday and Friday.

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AGENTS:—LONGFELLOW & SANBORN, Augusta; H. FULLER & SON, Hallowell; WM. W. BRADSTREET, Gardiner; J. T. ROBINSON, Richmond; JOHN E. BROWN, Bath. 6m18

"DON JUAN."

This well known Stallion, sired by the Old Drew horse, dam a blood bay, called the Kennison Mare) will stand for service the present season at the private stable on Main street, next south of the Williams House. He is 10 years old weighs 1170 lbs., 16 hands high; color jet black. He received the first premium for stallions at the last exhibition of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society, trotting (without any previous training) a half mile in *one minute and nineteen seconds.*

TERMS.

SINGLE SERVICE,	$10 00
SEASON,	15 00
WARRANT.	25 00

Note or money required at *first* service.

HENRY TAYLOR.

Waterville, Me., April, 1865.

$200 DREW HORSES. $200

Two hundred dollars will be offered for competition to owners of Drew Horses at the next exhibition of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society. Particulars hereafter.

3m19

Poetry.

VICTORY.

Flash the news, exultant wire,
Send it thrilling through the land,
Blaze it like an altar fire
Consecrating heart and hand,
Ring it over streets and lanes,
Fling it full on land and sea,—
Shout, on all our hills and plains,
Victory!

Fling the starry banner high;
Thunder cannon grave and grand;
Ring glad bells across the sky
Peals of triumph for our land;
Let the Future hold its pain,
Be the Present glad and free,
Walking back to life again
Victory!

Dearly bought? Nay, never fear,
Right is Right whate'er it cost;
He who sees both blood and tear
Will not count His heroes lost!
What is life when honor dies,—
What is death when souls are free,—
Which is writ in Heaven's eyes,
Victory!

If perchance some note or pale,
Sad as sorrow, sweet and low,
Falls like fall of weeping rain,
For buried friends and buried foe,—
Though your hopes lie cold and pale,
God's great heart may hear and see,
High above that broken wail
Victory!

Then flash or, exultant wires,
Send it thrilling through the land,
Blaze it high as altar fires,
Consecrating heart and hand!
God is near us in the strife,
And whate'er the strife may be,
He can make or death or life
Victory!

Our Story-Teller.

THREE WIVES.

I have besides my town residence in Cecil street which is confined to a suite of two apartments the second floor—a very pleasant country ouse belonging to a friend of mine in Devonire; this latter is my favorite seat, and the ode which I prefer to call my house. I like it ell when its encircling glens are loud with rooks, d their great nests are being set up high in the cking branches; I like it when the butterflies, ose courtly ushers of the summer, are doing ir noiseless mission in its southern garden, or n the shaven lawn before its front; I like it hen its balustraded roof looks down upon a sea golden corn and islands of green orchards flush with fruit, but most it pleases me when logs e roaring in its mighty chimneys, and Christas time is come. Six abreast the witches might de up them, let their broom sticks prance and rvet as they would. If you entered the hall the great door while Robert Chetwood and myself were at our game of billiard at its further end, u could not recognize our features.

The galleries are studies of perspective, and the re, shining staircases as broad as carrige ways. he library, set round from the thick carpet to the ulpture ceiling with ancient books, with brazen asps and old worn types, and worm-drilled bindgs. The chapel with blazoned saints on the dim indows and the mighty corrindors with floors oak and sides of tapestry, are pictures of the ast, and teach whole chapters of the book of story: Red Rose and White Rose, Cavalier and oundhead, Papist and Protestant, Orangeman nd Jacobite have each had their day in old Tredadyn House. When the great doors slam together, as they sometimes will, to the inexpressive terror of the London Butler, they awake a ries of thunder claps which roll from the basement to garret; many a warning have they given the good old times to Tremadyns hiding for eir lives, and many an arras has been raised and irror slipped to right or left at that menacing ound. To this day, Robert Chetwood often comes new upon some hold in which those who ruled efore him have skulked—sometimes in his own ception rooms, but more commonly in the great hambers where he puts his guests. These chamers are collossal, with huge carved pillars bearng up a firmament of needlework, and dressing osets large enough for dining rooms. Every erson of note who could or could not by possiility, or date, or circumstances have slept there, have had the credit of passing a night within remadyn House, from the Wandering Jew, hakespeare, Queen Elizabeth, down to Charles he First, Peter the Great, and the late Emperor Nicholas. There has been more than one murder the Red room, several suicides in the Blue, nd one ghost still haunts those spots in expiation. remadyns in lace cuffs and wig, in scarlet and ermine, in armor from top to toe, line both the galries—sold by the last Charles Surface of a dislute race, for ten pounds ten shillings a head.

One great Tremadyn dynasty has passed away; obert Chetwood, late banker in the city of Lonon, not so long ago banker's clerk, now reigneth their stead. The Tremyadns came in at the ime of the seige of Jericho, or thereabouts, and he Chetwoods about ten years before the seige of ebastopol; but there the advantage ceases. here is no man kinder to the poor, no man more ourteous to all men, no man whatever his quarerings, in all Devonshire, with a better heart han Robert Chetwood. Tremadyn House is open o the country, as it ever was, and his old London riends are not forgotten; a hale and hearty genleman, indeed, he is, but he has had many troules; he is as happy as any man can be, and it vas the loss of them that made him buy the ouse and give up his old haunts and busy ways.

He saw the nursery windows wide open to the air,
But the face of the children they were no longer there;
nd that, wherever it may be, is too sad a sight o look upon.

But what a wife the old man had, to make up, as it seemed even to me, for all I say to me, for one of those lost children, a maiden of seventeen, was my betrothed bride—the gentlest and most gracious creature eyes ever looked upon; I think f I could write my thoughts of her, I should move those to tears who never saw her face, when hey read, Gertrude died. She gave herself to me; the old could never have given her. I say no more.

This is why Tremadyn House has become to me home. It pleases Robert Chetwood to have his friend's son with him, above all because he was his daughter's plighted husband, and my father's friend is trebly dear to me as Gertrude's father. When the Christmas party has dispersed and the great house is quite emptied of scores of guests, still remain with the old couple over the new year. They call me son, as though I were their son, and I call them my parents. If Heaven had willed it so, dear Gertrude and myself could not have hoped for greater wedded happiness more between us, than is between those two. "Perhaps," he says, with a smile I never saw a young man wear, "perhaps it is that my old eyes are getting dim and untrustworthy, but Charlotte seems to me the dearest and most pleasant looking dame in the world." And his wife makes answer that her sight also is just as little to be depended on. To each of them has come the silver hair, and the reverence with it that alone makes it beautiful; and if their steps are slower than in youth, it is not because their hearts are heavier; they are indeed of those, so rare ones, who make us in love with life down even to its close. They always seemed to me as having climbed the hill together their whole lives long, and never was I more astonished than upon this New year's eve when Mrs. Chetwood being with us two in after dinner talk, as custom was, when her guests were gone, her husband told his history. He had always talked quite openly to me, and then, at the end of another year of love and confidence, I could not resist enquiring of them how long they had been one.

"Well, upon my word, George," said the dear old lady, "you should be more discreet than to ask such questions."

But her husband answered readily:

"This thirty years. I've been a married man myself this half a century."

"Why, you don't mean to say——" said I.

"Yes, I do," he interrupted. "Of course I do. Charlotte has been my wife too long, I hope, to be jealous now of either Kate or Mary; but I loved them each in turn almost as dearly as I love her. "Charlotte," he added, turning towards her as she sat in the great arm-chair, "you don't mind George being told about my other two wives, do you?"

"I don't mind your talking of Mary, much," she answered, "but get over that young Kate's story as quickly as you can, please."

And I really thought I detected a blush come over her dear old face while she was speaking.

"It is rather less than half a century ago," he began "since I first set foot in this beautiful Devon country. I came on a short holiday from London, in the summer time, to fish, and I brought with me besides my rod and basket, a portmanteau full of clothes and about twenty-five pounds in gold, which was the whole amount of my savings. I was junior clerk in a house at that day, with one hundred and twenty pounds a year, and with as much chance of becoming a partner as you my poor briefless Charles, have of sitting on the woolsack. From the Tremaydn House I could point you out the farm house where I lodged, and will some day take you to see it—a mighty homestead, with a huge portico of stone, and flights of stone steps leading to the upper chambers from without. On one side was the farm yard filled with swine and poultry, with open stalls for cattle, and enormous barns, not so well kept or so neat, perhaps as the present day requires, but a perfect picture of plenty; on the other stood the cider presses, and beyond, the apple orchards, white with promise, red with fruit, made the air faint with fragrance; half orchard was the garden, too, in fruit, through which, beneath a rustic bridge, my trout stream wandered. Charlotte, you know the place—have I not painted it?"

"You have, Robert," she said. The tears were in her eyes, ready to fall, I saw.

"There, then, I met Katie. The good man of the house was childless, and she, his cousin, was well cared for as his own child. It was no wonder, George: the dark oak parlor seemed to need no light when she shone in it. Like a sunbeam gliding over common places, whatever household matters busied her she graced. Some sweet art seemed to lie in her, superior to mere neatness, as high-heartedness excelleth pride. I put on salmon flies to catch trout. I often fished without any hook at all. I strove to image her fair face and form in the clear water by the side of that hapless similitude of myself—the reflex of that forlorn youth in his first love. I did my best at hay-making to please her. I took eternal lessons in the art of making Devon cheese. I got at last so far as to kiss her hand. We sallied out a mushrooming and getting wild flowers, and on our way sang pleasant songs together, and interchanged our little stores of reading. On the eve before my long put off departure we were thus roaming, we had to cross a thousand stiles—the choicest blessings of this country I used to think then—and once, instead of offering my hand to help her over, I held out both my arms, and, upon my life, George, the dear girl jumped right into them, and that was how I got to kiss her cheek."

"What shocking stories you are telling, Robert," said Mrs. Chetwood, and certainly she was then blushing up under her lace cap to her white hair.

"Well, my dear, nobody was there except Kate and myself, and I think I must know what happened, at least as well as you do;—so," he continued, "after one more visit to the farm-house, Kate and I were married; she gave up all her healthy ways and country pleasures to come and live with me in the busy town; studious of others' happiness, careful of others' pain, at all times forgetful of herself; active and dilligent, she had ever leisure for a pleasant word and kind action; and for beauty, no maid or wife in the world was fit, I believe, to compare with her; to you, George, who knew and loved our dearest Gertrude, I need not describe her mother. She was not long with me, but it soon seemed as if it must have cost my life to have parted with her; yet the girlish glory faded, and the day has been forgiven, though forgotten never, which took my darling Katie from my side."

The old man paused a little here. Mrs. Chetwood kissed him softly upon the cheek.

"My second wife, he resumed, was not so young, and certainly had not the outward graces of my first. She was beautiful, too, in the flower as Kate was in the bud. Her face had not vivacity, nor her eyes the dancing light of Kate's but there sat a serenity upon her features as we sometimes see upon a lovely landscape when the sun is near its setting; a look which no man ever tires of; and Mary bore me children, and then, much as I loved the saplings, it seemed to me that the full fruited tree was dearer yet. She was no country girl from the Devon dales, but a town lady bred. I had a great house by that time, with all things fitting about me, and my sphere was hers. The pearls suited her pleasant brow, and crowned her still raven tresses as becomingly as the single rose in her hair had adorned simple Kate. I think if I may say so without ingratitude, for my present great happiness, and with the leave of my dear Charlotte, that the happiest hours of my life were spent during the days when our children's voices rang cheerily over the house, and in some little scheme of pleasure for them was my every day desire and Mary's. Even at the terrible time when boy and girl were being taken from us at once, never did their patient mother seem more dear to me, from when the hush of sickness stole upon us at first, to the day when the white procession left our doors, what a healing spirit was she? When we thought the thickly folded veil of sorrow had fallen over us forever, how tenderly she put it aside!

"It must needs have happened that my speech has here been melancholy but indeed I should not speak of Mary so. She was the blythest, cheerfulest, most comfortable middle aged wife that man ever had; behind our very darkest trouble a smile was always lying ready to struggle through it, and what a light it shed! One of your unsigned, immovable females, who accept every blessing as a temptation, and submit with precisely the same feelings to what they call every chastening, would have killed me in a week. George, my Mary acted at all times according to her nature, and that nature was as beautiful and blessed as ever fell to the lot of womankind. You might well think that Kate and Mary were two prizes great enough for one man to draw out of the marriage lottery, and yet I drew another. When I lost my beloved Mary, my third wife took her place in my inmost heart.

"Kiss me, Charlotte," said the old man tenderly, and again she kissed him on the cheek.

And now continued he, "let us fill our glasses, for the new year is coming on apace; and please to drink to the memory of my two wives, and to the health of her who is still left to me. The two first toasts must necessarily be somewhat painful to my dear Charlotte, and we will, therefore, receive them in silence, but the third we will drink with all the honors."

Soon after those he stood up, glass in hand, and said to her.

"Kate, Mary, Charlotte,—bride, matron, and dame in one, to whom I have been wedded this half century, for I have had no other wife, George—God bless your dear old heart! We have had a merry Christmas, as we have ever had, and I trust it may be permitted to have, still together, one more happy New Year. Hip! hip! hip! hurrah!" and the echoes of our three times three seemed cheerily to roam all night about Tresmadyn House.

AN INDUSTRIOUS MONARCH.

Peter the Great once passed a whole month at the forges of Muller, during which time, after giving due attention the affairs of State, which he never neglected, he amused himself with seeing and examining everything in the most minute manner and even employed himself in learning the business of a blacksmith. He succeeded so well, that one day before he left the place he forged eighteen poods of iron, and put his own particular mark on each bar. The boyars and other noblemen of his suite were employed in blowing the bellows, stirring the fire, carrying coals, and performing the other duties of a blacksmith's assistant. When Peter had finished, he went to the proprietor and praised his manufactory, and asked him how much he gave his workmen per pood.

"Three kopecks, or an altina," answered Muller.

"Very well, then," replied the Czar, "I have earned eighteen altinas."

Muller brought eighteen ducats, offered them to Peter, and told him that he could not give a workman like his majesty less per pood.

Peter refused the sum, saying, "keep thy ducats, I have not wrought better than any other man; give me what you would give to another; I want the money to buy a pair of shoes, of which I am in great need."

At the same time he showed him his shoes, which had been once mended and were again full of holes. Peter accepted the eighteen altinas, and brought himself a pair of new shoes which he used to show with much pleasure, saying, "these I earned with the sweat of my brow."

One of the bars of iron forged by Peter the great and authenticated by his mark, is still to be seen in Istia, in the forge of Muller. Another similar bar is preserved in the cabinet of curiosities in St. Petersburg.

FUN AT HOME.

I advise you not to be afraid of a little fun at home, good people. Don't shut your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets, and your hearts lest a hearty laugh shake down some musty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in the gambling-houses and reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought at other and less profitable places.

Therefore let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts which parents so perfectly understand. Do not repress the buoyant spirits of your children. Half an hour of merriment round the lamp and fireside of home, blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safe-guard they can take with them into the world, is the influence of a bright little domestic circle.

Miscellaneous.

FAMILIAR SONGS AND HYMNS.

Why do we find prefixed to almost every volume of poetry some account of the author? Are we not more interested in any work, by knowing something of the writer, and the circumstances in which it is written? And does not the same reasoning apply to the words we sing?

No attempt will here be made to give authorities, as these items have been gathered from various sources, and at different times.

Perhaps Yankee Doodle, our National Song, should first claim our attention. We have seen this account of its origin:

In the month of June, 1775, while the British army under Abercrombie were encamped on the east bank of the Hudson, a little south of Albany, they were reinforced by Yankee recruits. As they poured into camp, their peculiar dress and equipments excited the mirth of their English friends. One Dr. Shacksburg, an English surgeon, composed the tune Yankee Doodle, and arranged it to words dedicated to raw recruits. The joke took, and, like the name Puritan, which was at first given in derision, it was accepted and became our National Song. We know it has been said that the tune existed before this time, in England; but it matters not,—the words and the tune have become one, and will be whistled, sung and played, while our nation lives.

The Star Spangled Banner, which has been so popular during the present war, was written by Francis S. Key, at Baltimore, while that city was being attacked by the British fleet, in 1814. Mr. Key having gone on board one of the British vessels upon some important errand, was detained there during the battle. Anxiously he strained his eyes as the morning light appeared, to see if our flag was there, and when he caught sight of the banner floating from the walls of Fort McHenry, he is said to have taken an envelope from his pocket, in the absence of better material, and scribbled the thoughts expressed in this hymn.

The words of America, "My Country 'tis of Thee," &c, were written by Rev. S. F. Smith, a Baptist clergyman residing in Newton, Mass. He is also the author of that beautiful missionary hymn, commencing, "Yes, my native land, I love thee." Sure, he would have accomplished a noble work, if these two hymns were all, which is not the case.

"Auld lang syne," and "Scots wha hae," as is well known, were written by the poet Burns, whose life is too familiar to need recording here.

Rouget de Lisle, it is said, composed the Marseilles Hymn, in the night, when intoxicated.

Heber (afterwards Bishop) went on Sunday to preach for his father-in-law the next day. It was in North Wales, and this was to be the first sermon preached for the Church Missionary Society. As they sat conversing in the evening, the Dean said to him, "Now as you are a poet, suppose you write a hymn for the service to-morrow morning." He sat himself to the work, and produced the missionary hymn,

"From Greenland's icy mountains," &c.

He read it, and asked, "Will that do?" He replied, "Ay," and said they would have it printed and circulated in the pews, that the people might sing it—it seems they had congregational singing. "But," said Heber, "to what tune will it go?" "Oh, he replied, "it will go to,

"'Twas when the seas we're roaring."

And so he wrote those words at the top of the page. The hymn was printed and sung accordingly.

The author of those sweet words that have encouraged so many desponding hearts,

"Just as I am," &c.

was Miss Charlotte Elliot, who resided near Portsmouth, England. She has published two small volumes, "Hours of Sorrow," and "Hymns for a Week," besides other short poems.

"I love to steal awhile away," &c.

was written by Mrs. Phebe H. Brown, of Monson, Mass., mother of the Rev. S. R. Brown, so long a missionary teacher in China, and now missionary of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Japan.

Dr. Watts complaining of a want of suitable church psalmody, was requested to write something better, and commenced his valuable services in that direction by writing the hymn commencing,

"Behold the glories of the Lamb."

Is this the reason why this is the first hymn in many of our hymn books?

Cowper, in one of his fits of derangement, thought it the will of God that he should drown himself. He accordingly hired a coachman to take him to the river Ouse for that purpose. But a mistake was made in regard to the way—the spell was broken, and he acknowledged the providence of God by writing the beautiful hymn:

"God moves in a mysterious way," &c.

The author of

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our souls in Christian love," &c.

was Dr. John Fawcet, an excellent man. While young, he had a call to a large society in London, and accepted it. His people begged him to remain, but the wagons were packed. At length his wife exclaimed,—"Oh, John, John, I know not how to go." "Nor I either," said he, "nor will we go. Unload the wagons, and put everything in its place as it was before." The people wept for joy. The hymn mentioned was written on this occasion. He labored among them till his death, on a salary of less than two hundred dollars.

Rev. Robert Robinson wrote

"Come thou fount of every blessing," &c.

Afterwards he became a backslider. Riding in a coach at one time, a lady spoke of that hymn, saying she had derived much benefit from it. He burst into tears, acknowledging himself the author, and saying he would give worlds, if he had them, to enjoy the feelings he then had.

A Presbyterian minister in New Orleans went to visit a dying man who refused to converse on religious subjects. Feeling discouraged, the minister walked to the window, singing half unconsciously,

"Jerusalem, my happy home,"

The dying man listened. "My mother used to sing that," he said. The fountains of his heart were broken up, and he began to prepare for that happy home. The hymn was written by Rev. David Dickinson.

Well has the poet said of the reading of beautiful poems:

"Some songs have power to quiet
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer."

And so the voice of singing shall be heard from the time

"When the fawn and the spotted leopard,
The wolf and the young gazelle,
Came close to the sound of the singing,
As Eve's voice rose and fell,"

till we join the great chorus in our Father's house above.

THE MYSTERIES OF IRON.

There is no miracle recorded in the annals of any religion more mysterious, more incomprehensible, more inconceivable, than some of the well known properties of the simple metal, iron. Consider, for instance, its change from its ordinary, to its passive state. If a piece of the metal in its ordinary condition is immersed in nitric acid, it is powerfully acted upon, entering into combination with the acid and losing its metalic form. But if a piece of platinum wire has one end inserted in the acid, and the iron is then immersed in contact with the wire, it is so changed that the acid has no power upon it, and this condition continues after the platinum wire has been withdrawn. The contact of a single point with the platinum sends a transformation all through its particles which renders them invulnerable to the attacks of the most powerful acid.

Even more wonderful is its change under the influence of a current of electricity. When a bar of pure, soft iron is welded with an insulated wire and a current of electricity is sent through the wire, the bar is instantly converted into a magnet. It is endowed with an unseen force which stretches out from its ends, and seizing any piece of iron within its reach, draws it to itself, and holds it in its invincible grasp.

The object of insulating the wire is to prevent the electricity from leaving it, and yet through this insulating coat a power is exerted which changes so strangely the nature of the iron, enabling it to act on substances with which it is not in contact. As soon as the circling current ceases, the iron becomes like Samson shorn of his locks, its miraculous power has departed.

No less mysterious than either of these is the more familiar phenomenon of the fall of a piece of iron to the ground, under the simple action of gravitation. What is that invisible force which reaches out in all directions from the earth and clutches all matter in its grasp? The fibres of this power are imperceptible to any of our senses. If we pass our hands under a suspended rock, we can feel nothing reaching from it to the earth, yet there is *something* stretching up from the earth, taking hold of the rock and drawing it down with the strength of a hundred cables! We walk enveloped in mysteries, and "our daily life is a miracle."—*Scientific American.*

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Capital already invested in engines, apparatus and improvements, $55,500,—making the
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These gentlemen have, however, been induced to combine their various interests, with additional property, into one strong, sound, reliable company. Each of them will retain an interest as stock holders, and hold their stock as a permanent investment. It siding in the oil region, and directly concerned in the success of the company, they are pledged to look closely after its operations; thus affording a guaranty of watchful supervision, and faithful and energetic management possessed probably in an equal degree by no other oil company ever formed. Two of these gentlemen are on the board of Direction, and one, Superintendent of the Company.

The stock is sold to pay for the property, and to furnish a working capital to open up the large and promising tracts yet waiting to be developed.

The managers start with the intention of paying dividends *quarterly* and from actual earnings only. Paying quarterly affords time to sell the oil produced to the best advantage, and is believed to be in all respects the soundest policy.

The dividends will, beyond question, be not only immediate, but regular, permanent and remunerative. We wish to say did holding out any inducements not warranted by the same moderate and reasonable calculations that would be made in embarking in any legitimate business enterprise. It is safe, however, to assume that the stock will pay handsome quarterly dividends from the present wells of the company; which will moreover, we confidently believe, be very largely increased by new developments to be raadily made upon our extensive and valuable properties.

We invite attention to, and the most careful examination of, the following list of properties, lands, and leases, the locations of which are all shown upon the map; believing that none more valuable and promising have ever been offered upon so small a capital, and hope that have given greater assurance of permanent value and large returns. We invite subscriptions to an *investment*, and guarantee the most energetic and skilful efforts to develop the property thoroughly, as well as careful and faithful management.

Summary of Properties.

Two tracts of good boring land, one hundred and one hundred and four acres respectively, *in fee*, situated south of Oil City, in Venango County, in the immediate neighborhood of the Adamantine, Lee, and other large wells just struck on the East Sandy and Allegheny rivers.

Important interests and Leases on the best and most carefully selected properties on Oil Creek,—on the Hassan Flats,—Cornplanter Run,—Rynd Flats,—Cherry Tree Run,—Clapp & Hassan, Widow McClintock, Foster, and two lots on the celebrated Hyde & Egbert Farm.

In all, fifteen wells, five of them producing wells, seven down from two to five hundred feet and still boring, and three just commencing, with room on the leases for several more wells.

Also a good Refinery, in complete working order, capable of refining 130 barrels per day, at a profit of one to five hundred dollars.

Also engines, tools, tubing, tanks, and improvements, the actual cash cost of which was $50 500, and worth to-day $75,000,—the whole comprising a property unsurpassed for present value and prospective increase.

Subscription books for Stock at the office of the Treasurer,
CHARLES E. HODGES,
No. 22 Congress Street, Boston.

Where prospectuses, Maps, and full information may be obtained, *also Mailed Free on Application.* And at the office of
JESSE A. LOCKE,
No. 46 Congress Street, Boston.
4w16

P. $100. B.

MANLEY & HINDS,
U. S. WAR CLAIM AGENCY FOR MAINE.

and all other claims against the State or United States promptly collected. PENSION and PRIZE MONEY obtained. Bills for board and transportation made and collected. OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS with the ORDINANCE, QUARTERMASTERS' and TREASURY DEPARTMENTS settled. Stoppages of Pay removed. Certificates of non-indebtedness obtained. All claims against the Government collected with despatch No charge made unless successful. Advice free. Col. Hinds, the junior member of the firm, has been for the last four years in Washington connected with the different departments, the experience of which makes him thoroughly conversant with the rules adopted in the settlement of the various claims by the different Bur.aus. For the last year he has been State agent at Washington. The senior member of the firm will still continue to devote his attention to the business

OFFICES, { 273 F Street WASHINGTON, D. C., / Corner of Bridge & Water Sts., AUGUSTA, Me.

REFERENCES.

Hon. SAMUEL CONY, Governor of Maine; Hon. JOHN L. HODSDON, Adjutant General of Maine; and over 4000 Officers and Soldiers for whom business has been done during the past year

J. H. MANLEY, Augusta, Dec. 1, 1864. B. H. HINDS. 3

BAKER & WEEKS,
OFFICE
Water St., Directly Opposite Stanley House
AUGUSTA, MAINE,
WAR CLAIM AGENTS
LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES.
Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay and Prize Money,
PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND THEIR HEIRS
And Claims of all kinds against the State or United States promptly collected.
CLAIMS CASHED BY GEO. E. WEEKS.
REFERENCES.

Hon. LOT M. MORRILL.
Hon. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Attorney General.
Hon. JOHN S. TENNEY.
Hon. RICHARD D. RICE.
Hon. SAMUEL CONY, Governor.
JOHN L. HODSDON, Adjt. Gen.
EPHRAIM FLINT, Esq., Sec'y of State.
WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, Mayor of Augusta.
18tf

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, PIZE MONEY.
S. C. HARLEY,
LICENSED WAR CLAIM AGENT
FOR MAINE.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY PENSIONS, PRIZE MONEY for Seamen, and all CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT promptly collected.

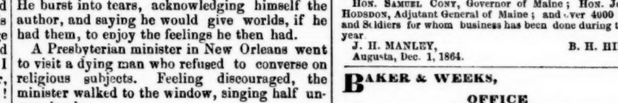
Applications by mail will receive immediate attention. Letters from persons living at a distance, stating the nature of their claims, and desiring information, will be answered at once, free of charge; and if desired, the necessary papers, properly drawn up, requiring only the name of the applicant, witness, and a magistrate, will be sent to such parties.

All applications made at this office are immediately forwarded to the departments, and great care taken to accompany them with the necessary proof, that no delay shall arise for want of evidence.

APPROVED CLAIMS CASHED—ADVICE FREE.
NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.
Office—NORTH'S BLOCK, WATER ST., AUGUSTA, ME

REFERENCES.—Hon. SAMUEL CONY, Gov., Hon. LOT M MORRILL, U. S. Senator, Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, M. C Feb. 15, 1865. tf11

HUSSEY'S CELEBRATED PLOWS!
MANUFACTORY AT NORTH BERWICK, MAINE.



These Plows are noted for their superior turning capacity, easy draft, ease in holding, steadiness in the ground, strength and durability.
Circulars, price cards, &c, sent gratis on application.
Address T. B. HUSSEY,
6w17 North Berwick, Me.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.
A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs Colds, and Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his own child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the receipt, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

☞ The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in. Address
3m7* 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
180 TONS of this superior Fertiliser now landing and for sale by KENDALL & WHITNEY.
Portland, Jan. 14, 1865. 4m6is

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.
THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF
WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
&c., &c., WORTH $500,000.

To be sold at ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid until you know what you will receive:

100 Gold HuntingCased Watches,	$100 00 each
100 Gold Watches,	60 00 each
200 Ladies' Watches,	35 00 each
500 Silver Watches,	$15 00 to 25 00 each
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains,	12 00 to 15 00 each
1,000 Chatelain and Guard Chains,	5 00 to 15 00 each
3,000 Vest and Neck Chains,	4 00 to 12 00 each
4,000 Solitaire Jet and Gold Brooches,	4 00 to 8 00 each
4,000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, &c, Brooches,	3 00 to 8 00 each
7,000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c., Ear Drops,	3 00 to 8 00 each
5,000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins,	3 00 to 8 00 each
6,000 Oval Band Bracelets,	3 00 to 8 00 each
2,000 Chased Bracelets,	5 00 to 10 00 each
3,500 California Diamond Pins and Rings,	2 50 to 6 00 each
2,000 Gold Watch Keys,	2 50 to 6 00 each
5,000 Solitare Sleeve Buttons and Studs,	2 00 to 8 00 each
3,000 Gold Thimbles,	4 00 to 6 00 each
5,000 Miniature Lockets,	2 00 to 7 00 each
3,000 Miniature Lockets, Magic,	4 00 to 9 00 each
2,500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.,	2 00 to 9 00 each
3,000 Fob and Ribbon Slides,	2 00 to 5 00 each
5,000 Chased Gold Rings,	2 00 to 6 00 each
4,000 Stone Set Rings,	2 00 to 6 00 each
6,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet and Gold,	5 00 to 15 00 each
6,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—varied styles,	3 00 to 15 00 each
8,000 Gold Pens, Silver Case and Pencil,	4 00 to 8 00 each
4,000 Pens, Gold Case and Pencil,	5 00 to 10 00 each
6,000 Gold Pens, Gold mounted Holder,	2 00 to 6 00 each

All the goods in the above lists will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes and sealed. These envelopes will be sent by mail or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar and receive the article named, or any other in the list of the same value.

In all transactions by mail, we charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five Certificates will be sent for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in every instance.

AGENTS—Special terms to Agents. Address
GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
2m10 303 BROADWAY, New York.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March*, 1865.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of MARGARET P. GRANT, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of April next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 17*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March*, 1865.

ELIZABETH M. PACKARD, widow of Albert H. Packard, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta on the fourth Monday of April next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 17*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March*, 1865.

HELEN M. STINSON, widow of Warren B Stinson, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 17*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March*, 1865

OSCAR C. HASKELL, Administrator with the will annexed, on the Estate of Reuben Hamlen, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order in the three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 13*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March*, 1865

LOIS C. TAYLOR, Administratrix on the Estate of Charles A. Taylor, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of April next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 17*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March*, 1865.

MERCY W. HUSSEY, Administratrix on the estate of John Hussey, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of April next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest J. BURTON, *Register.* 17*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March*, 1865.

EBEN N. SHAW, Executor of the last will and testament of Ebenezer Shaw, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of April next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *